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## Clashes in Beirut Drop in Intensity After 'Cease-Fire'

BEIRUT, Oct. 30 (NYT).—Fighting continued here today despite a cease-fire arranged last night under the direct auspices of Premier Rashid Karami.

The shooting, however, was not as intense as it had been, particularly in the central and the seaport districts, where the international hotels are situated.

In the fighting during the last 24 hours, 37 persons were reported killed. It brought to an estimated 150 the number of dead in the last three days, including several women and children who were caught in a cross fire in the suburbs.

Several Americans, including Jonathan C. Randal, a correspondent of The Washington Post, were evacuated today from the St. Georges Hotel in the bulletproof limousine of U.S. Ambassador McMurtrie Godley.

About 200 guests, mostly foreigners, were evacuated from the nearby Holiday Inn and Phoenix Hotel yesterday. They had been stranded there since fierce gun battles broke out in that area on Saturday.

Members of the rightist Phalangist party were still entrenched in the three hotels while their Muslim leftist foes kept positions on top of an unfinished skyscraper in the residential Kantari Street.

The Phalangist position was weakened after the group's allies, members of the militia of the National Liberal party of Interior Minister Camille Chamoun, pulled out of the district as part of the new cease-fire.

According to witnesses, the St. Georges is now in striking range of Muslim gunmen, members of a Nasserite movement, led by political activist Ibrahim Kholifat.

These men are in control of Kantari Street, where a number of U.S. families live. Members of the families have informed friends that they were well-treated and had had drinks with Mr. Kholifat's men.

## Hanoi Sends Westerners To Bangkok

9 Americans Among 14 Freed by Vietnam

By David A. Andelman

BANGKOK, Oct. 30 (NYT).—The last known U.S. prisoners in North Vietnam arrived in Bangkok today, ending more than seven months in Communist detention camps.

As the 14 persons arrived late this afternoon from Hanoi, they told of their capture last spring as Communist troops overran South Vietnam. They also talked of forced marches through the jungles of South Vietnam and their long months in the Hanoi prisoner-of-war camp at Son Tay.

Among the 14 released, including nine Americans, two Canadians, two Filipinos and an Australian, were the last two U.S. officials left in Vietnam and a 3-year-old daughter of a missionary couple.

All appeared healthy and said that once they had arrived in North Vietnam they were well-treated, housed in concrete buildings and given adequate food. But before that, from their capture in March of April and their arrival at Son Tay in August, the life in the jungle was frequently a nightmare.

One of the U.S. officials, James Lewis, a consular officer at Nha Trang, said that he was captured at Phan Rang when Communist troops overran the town after a three-day battle on April 16.

Within a week they were in the Son Tay camp made famous by the raid at the height of the Vietnam war by a company of Marines seeking to free prisoners of war. The prisoners had been moved hours before and the camp was empty then.

All of those freed said that it was their captors' decision that they were the last foreign prisoners held anywhere in South Vietnam. They said that they had no glimpse of any other Americans, including any previously listed as missing in action.

At least 35 Americans and hundreds of other foreigners are still at liberty in Saigon, awaiting permission to leave the country, however.

Neither North Vietnam nor the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam gave an official reason for releasing the prisoners. But several of the prisoners said that their captors had told them all along that they would be released but that the delay was so that "we can check your identities."

**UN Political Unit Votes Rival Texts On Korean Issue**

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Oct. 30 (UPI).—The General Assembly's Political Committee today passed two rival resolutions last night, throwing the Korean question into a new deadlock.

After a bitter eight-day debate, it passed two sets of proposals submitted by the supporters of South and North Korea respectively on future political arrangements for the Korean Peninsula.

Both resolutions agreed to end the 25-year UN military presence in Korea and dissolve the UN Command. But they disagreed on whether the existing armistice pact should be maintained under a new arrangement.

The UN Command is a partner to the agreement.

South Korea and the United States have demanded the continuation of the armistice agreement as a condition for the dissolution of the UN Command. The North Koreans want its abolition.



Prince Juan Carlos

Associated Press

## Compulsory Program Evoked

## Births Outpace India's Effort To Cut Population Growth

NEW DELHI, Oct. 30 (AP).—India's efforts to curb its population growth are foundering, according to Indian and Western authorities here.

The government, acknowledging that progress has been slower than hoped, especially in the villages, has ordered stepped-up production of birth-control pills and has even raised the possibility of implementing compulsory family-planning measures.

These two developments represent a significant step in the country's attempt to limit population, and reflect growing concern among health officials about India's ability to stop its population—currently 600 million—from growing to a billion by the end of the century.

Birth Rate Target

At that time the government hoped to reduce the birth rate from 41 per 1,000 population in 1968 to 25 per 1,000.

But progress was slow and the government later set back the target date. Budget cuts during the last two years have slowed the progress even more and the current birth rate is down only to 35 per 1,000.

"The goal of 25 per 1,000 by the end of the decade is no longer feasible," said Adoni Chandra Sekhar, the director of India's family-planning program. "We hope to have the rate reduced to about 30 or slightly less by 1990."

Eighty now, Mr. Sekhar added, of the 108 million couples in the reproductive age group of 15 to 45 years, only 15 million are using birth-control measures. The majority of these are illiterate, middle class and living in cities.

It is also the more literate and relatively developed states that have had the most success with birth-control measures.

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(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

# Juan Carlos Is Named Interim Head of State

## Surgeons Act to Ease Franco Condition

From Wire Dispatches

MADRID, Oct. 30.—The government announced tonight that it had temporarily transferred power from Generalissimo Francisco Franco to his heir, Prince Juan Carlos, as Spain's new chief of state.

The transfer of power, as Gen. Franco lay gravely ill, was made in an official notice, required by law, and sent to parliament by Premier Carlos Arias Navarro.

Although legally the transfer was temporary, it was generally expected to become permanent upon the death of the 82-year-old Gen. Franco.

The announcement was made officially tonight over government radio and television and by the semi-official news agency Cifra.

It followed a report by doctors treating Gen. Franco that his stomach had been punctured to relieve a buildup of fluid in the abdominal cavity. It was the first time in Gen. Franco's nine-day illness that doctors have reported a surgical intervention.

Second Transfer

Mr. Arias's letter to parliament named the Prince the new head of state "in functions" of the same status he had 15 months ago when Gen. Franco suffered a near-fatal blood clot in his right leg. On that occasion, Gen. Franco himself suggested the transfer. Legally, however, his consent is not required.

The 37-year-old Prince will automatically assume the throne on Gen. Franco's death.

Mr. Arias's official letter was addressed to the speaker of parliament, who is also chairman of the Council of the Realm, Alejandro Rodriguez de Valcarlos. It began by quoting Article 11 of the Spanish Constitution, and added:

"The Law 36/1971 of July 15 declares in its first section . . . the Prince of Spain, Don Juan Carlos de Borbon y Borbon, successor with the title of King at the head of state in function (temporary), as the above-mentioned Article 11 of the Organic Law of the State (constitution) commands to the heir to the crown."

And with the circumstances of the illness of the chief of state, to which the first written requirement refers, I hereby notify Your Excellency that the mentioned regulations are effective.

"God grant Your Excellency a long life."

Prince at Palace

The Prince was at his palace when word of his leadership became official.

Prince Juan Carlos turned down an offer to be temporary chief of state last week, sources close to him said, because he did not want to appear to be a puppet bouncing in and out of power as Gen. Franco's health fluctuated.

But the sources said that the Prince, trained from boyhood for the position, decided yesterday to accept the reins after being informed privately that Gen. Franco could not recover.

Mr. Arias conferred with the

Prince today for more than an hour and informed him that the government wanted to transfer power since Spain had been without a chief of state for almost two weeks during Gen. Franco's illness.

Medical bulletins throughout the day said that Gen. Franco, stricken by heart failure nine days ago, continued "gravely ill." They did not report him to be conscious and it appeared likely that he did not know that he had been replaced by the Prince.

The Prince's first official function will be to preside at a Cabinet meeting tomorrow morning at his Zarzuela Palace, a few miles away from Gen. Franco's Palacio Pardo.

Gen. Franco named the Prince six years ago to succeed him in

event of his death, retirement or incapacity to rule.

Besides being head of state, the Prince will become Spain's first king since his grandfather, Alfonso XIII, left Spain in 1931.

The temporary transfer of power does not include installation of the Prince on the throne. That comes only with Gen. Franco's death.

The key article in the Constitution reads:

"During the head of state's absence from national territory, or in case of illness, the heir to the crown will assume his duties if he is more than 30 years old or, if he is absent, the Council of Regency. In whatever case, the president of the government—the premier—will inform parliament."

During the day, the doctors said (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)



Carlos Arias Navarro

## Israelis Note Canal Transit Bid Set Today

TEL AVIV, Oct. 30 (UPI).—The Israeli government said today that a ship carrying cargo to Israel would pass through the Suez Canal within 24 hours.

The announcement confirms earlier press reports that the 270-ton Greek vessel, Olympos, would join a convoy of ships at Port Said at dawn tomorrow and pass southward through the Suez Canal.

Israel has postponed passage of a ship carrying Israeli cargo through the canal at least twice. The Olympos is said to be carrying a cargo of cement to the Israeli port of Eilat.

The latest postponement occurred last month when the Greek vessel Valentia F was traveling to Port Said at the northern entrance to the canal but turned back at the last moment at the request of the Israeli government.

Transferring Army

But the left has protested that the move is aimed at transforming the army into a small professional corps, dominated by elite troops. The army's strength has already been reduced to 50,000 from about 180,000 at the height of the African wars.

The officers, sergeants and privates of the arsenal and all its ammunitions around the capital issued a statement saying that they had too few men to guarantee the security of the weapons they were guarding. They linked their decision to shut the gates today with the forthcoming independence of Angola, saying that the transfer of power in the West African territory Nov. 11 would directly affect the political situation in Portugal.

Concrete Steps

The arsenal soldiers said that they would keep the gates of the government arsenal shut until the government took concrete steps to reverse the demobilization.

The action at the arsenal occurred less than 24 hours after several thousand radical soldiers and civilians marched through northern Entroncamento to demonstrate their opposition to the government and its efforts to restore discipline in the army.

Speakers at Entroncamento said that calls of an anti-government soldiers' movement had infiltrated all units in the central military region.

Bonn Visit Ends

BOON, Oct. 30 (Reuters).—Gen. Carlos Fabiao, the Portuguese Army chief of staff, today ended a four-day visit to West Germany by meeting Bonn's Defense Minister Georg Leber.

A West German spokesman said that the two men discussed the general situation in Portugal and its relations with NATO. Gen. Fabiao stressed Lisbon's intention of remaining a NATO member, the spokesman said.

**Irish Police Planning To Outwit Abductors**

MONASTERSFVN, Ireland, Oct. 30 (UPI).—Irish police are planning the kidnapping of Dutch businessman Tiede Herrens as a Christmas "stunt" if necessary to free the hostage unharmed, a police source said today.

The Irish government has ruled out any frontal assault on the two-story house where two kidnappers are holding Mr. Herrens here.

## Tension Grows Among Forces

## Troops Close Lisbon Arsenal, Want Demobilization Halted

LISBON, Oct. 30.—Rebellious soldiers sealed off Portugal's main arsenal today as tension within the armed forces rose once again.

The apparent mutiny coincided with plans by the left-controlled navy to hold anti-aircraft firing exercises in response to a step-up in flight training by the pro-government air force. Several army units also began preparing for live-fire maneuvers.

Newspapers reported a surge of rumors about an attempt to overthrow the Socialist-dominated government between now and Nov. 11.

Meanwhile, the battle for control of the morning newspaper O Seculo developed into a siege with pro-government workers occupying the editorial offices and pro-Communist workers barricaded in the printing area.

The soldiers assigned to the national arsenal near Lisbon's international airport said that they had launched the action to protest the purge of radical

enlisted men through early discharges and compulsory furloughs.

The arsenal is used to store weapons brought back by the Portuguese troops leaving Africa. The Copcon internal security command is currently distributing thousands of rifles from the arsenal to various units around Lisbon in case of a national emergency.

The arsenal's personnel last night voted to go on full alert— which means that the barracks gates are shut, all civilians are excluded and military leaves are canceled—to put pressure on the army high command over demobilization.

Eighteen per cent of the army is due to be sent home tomorrow after 26 months of service and 9 per cent more will be demobilized Dec. 3. The demobilization is in line with outbreaks following the end of Portugal's colonial wars in Africa.

Transforming Army

But the left has protested that the move is aimed at transforming the army into a small professional corps, dominated by elite troops. The army's strength has already been reduced to 50,000 from about 180,000 at the height of the African wars.

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## Add to Urban Problems—Collapsing and Sinking

## Old Quarries Shift Under Paris and Large Area Is Barred to Construction

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, Oct. 30 (UPI).—Venice, Bangkok and Houston all may be sinking but Paris is collapsing.

A report by the Paris prefect has signaled the danger and a five-square-mile area of the city has been subject to restrictions.

The threat to the capital was revealed in a report by Prefect Jean Tardieu, who declared parts of four arrondissements off limits to construction until an official inquiry is completed.

The inquiry is to be carried out by the Inspector of Quarries, a service set up by Louis XVI following the discovery of seven Parisians in a 17th-century landslide not far from the site now giving way.

The crumbling of the area, running from Montmartre in the north to the Buttes Chaumont in the east, is caused by the settling of old gypsum quarries. The prefect has banned any construction in parts of the 10th, 17th, 18th and 19th Arrondissements.

"These parts of Paris," he said, "are being affected by pockets of dissolving gypsum that have caused or are capable of causing a serious collapsing of buildings, roads and public works."

About a dozen square miles of Paris have been mined for various kinds of stone since the Middle

Age, with the quarries being filled in as the city expanded. The former gypsum quarries have proven highly vulnerable to water erosion.

For the moment, the prefect said, the problem is confined to the Right Bank, where most of

the old gypsum sites are located. The Left Bank—although about three square miles of it were formerly mined—is generally of a limestone base, more solid than gypsum.

Following the quarry fill-ins, the galleries were left so impen-

etrable that the sites for slippage and these galleries are still maintained, although many of them are now used for other purposes, including cultivating mushrooms, stocking wine and running telephone cables. The Paris Observatory's clock, giving

the official time, is in one of them.

The Paris City Council, which next meets Nov. 17, is expected to debate the prefectural order classifying the collapsing area as a "sector exposed to natural risks."

The work will be described in detail by Dr. Leakey Sunday on the second day of a two-day symposium, "In Search of Man," to be held here and sponsored in part by the Leakey Foundation.

The new discovery adds to a long string of findings in East Africa—Tanzania, Kenya and Ethiopia—since the late 1950s. Together, these have ruled out some early creatures as human ancestors, ruled in others and begun to provide a far clearer picture of the earliest evolution of man.

The Leakeys first discovered a series of hominids, or human-like creatures, going back from 1.8 million to 2.7 million years. Starting in 1969, their son, Richard, made another astonishing series of finds on the shores of Lake Rudolf in Kenya, including a skull dated at 2.8 million years ago.

In 1973, in the Afar Valley of Ethiopia, Dr. Donald Johanson of Case-Western Reserve University began a series of finds—dated around 3.1 million years ago—of early hominids but the dating is still not as sure as that of the new finds.

The fossil deposits which Dr. Leakey now has exploited, at a

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

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(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

ed the scheduling of school classes.

Premier Eirikr Framo, who lives in an area that is under water, this week expressed sympathy with those who have suffered from the flooding.

Dr. Chal Mutsapand, chairman of a five-man group of professors concerned with the problem, warned in an interview that large-scale construction in the city must slow down. He pointed to other Asian cities, notably Tokyo and Taipei, which face the same problem.

But in Bangkok, plans for high-rise buildings are in the works and the expansion of the city—in population density and area—continues.

With the paving of the canals, Bangkok's nickname of the "Venice of the East" now has almost no relevance.

Telephones Hit

This year, the high water has damaged about 80 per cent of the city's major roads, put about 20,000 telephones out of order, caused traffic jams and disrupted

the first road system began to be built.

The real change has taken place in the last few years, when hundreds of the canals, or klongs, were paved over to make room for office buildings, hotels and roads. A decade ago, Bangkok had 30 major canals. Today, there are only 10 and these, too, appear doomed.

Thus, water, which in the past ran off into the canal network, now floods the streets. Modern planners have destroyed the city as it was originally conceived and built, with potentially disastrous consequences.

Statistics are consequently not available but residents splashing their way to work say the water in the streets is higher every year and the damage gets worse.

The city's Irrigation Department said that next month the water level in the Chao Phya River is expected to rise to 1.95 meters above sea level. The city itself is only 1.2 meters above sea level.

Disappearing Canals

In addition to urban weight, the decrease in the number of the city's canals has added to the problem.

Until 1892, Bangkok was a city of canals. There were no roads and all transport went by boat along a complicated system of hundreds of waterways. Although work on a railroad began that year, it was not until the 1930s



## News Analysis

## Rhodesian Whites Realizing Minority Rule May Collapse

By Michael T. Kaufman

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Oct. 30 (NYT).—On Nov. 11, white Rhodesians will mark the 10th anniversary of their unilateral declaration of independence with the pride of having prospered under a siege of sanctions but also with the growing recognition that the minority rule they have championed is threatened and possibly doomed.

On that same day, the black nation of Angola will be born. The white Portuguese colonizers are leaving after 491 years, abandoning the rich though undeveloped and to three liberation armies now battling for the right of succession.

The two Independence Days are linked by more than chronological coincidence. Both white Rhodesia's pessimism and Angola's pre-independence chaos stem from the same event: Portugal's decision a year and a half ago to withdraw from its territories in southern Africa, territories that had served as buffer zones in a region where white governments abut on black ones.

While the major effects of the Portuguese departure are cur-

rently being felt in Rhodesia and Angola, significant shock waves also are being registered in South Africa, Zambia, Botswana, Malawi, Mozambique and Tanzania. A South African diplomat said in an interview this summer in New York that "the Portuguese withdrawal has changed everything."

"It has forced us to revise old policies," he said, "and attempt new alliances and to affirm the obvious, that all of us, white and black governments, are in Africa to stay."

On the side of the black nations there also are reasons for closer relations with South Africa. They find South Africa's policies of apartheid repellent but they recognize, too, that they are poor and weak while South Africa is rich and strong.

Zambia would like to get its copper out by Rhodesia's railroad to ports in Mozambique. Mozambique needs the rail traffic to gain foreign exchange. Malawi has many of its men working in South African mines, sending money home. At even Angola, where white rule will be dependent for some reserves on diamond mines administered in part by South African interests.

So far, the moves toward change have centered largely on Rhodesia. Prime Minister John Vorster of South Africa has put pressure on Prime Minister Ian Smith to do what sanctions have so far failed to do: To accept discussions with at least one nationalist faction on ending white minority rule.

## Betrayal Seen

The reaction to this pressure by most of Rhodesia's 263,000 whites verges on a feeling of having been betrayed by the one government that had sustained them during what they saw as their fight for survival in the face of a hostile world. That sense of betrayal is, however, tempered by the view that South Africa is still their economic mainstay and perhaps, ultimately, their refuge.

Such a clash of feelings was evident within the last two weeks when Mr. Smith publicly criticized Mr. Vorster for meddling in Rhodesian affairs and then publicly apologized for his statement, made to a British television interviewer.

This ambiguity is underscored daily in dozens of chance conversations. A young woman working as a public-relations consultant laments that she can no longer even think about politics. She says she has no future in the country of her birth and calls Mr. Vorster a coward. But she says her most prized possession now is her British passport because she knows she can go to Johannesburg.

Two men drinking at a bar make a bitter reference to the "Beitbridge gallop," referring to an expected mass exodus through Beitbridge, a Rhodesian town on the South African border, should the country's 6 million blacks ever turn Rhodesia into their own nation, Zimbabwe. The two men comment on a newspaper report that, for the first time in years, 500 more whites left the country in a month than arrived as immigrants.

"And that's despite the huge numbers of Portuguese we've been getting from Mozambique and Angola," one of the men said. "Cheers," said the other, raising his beer in a sardonic toast to passing glory.

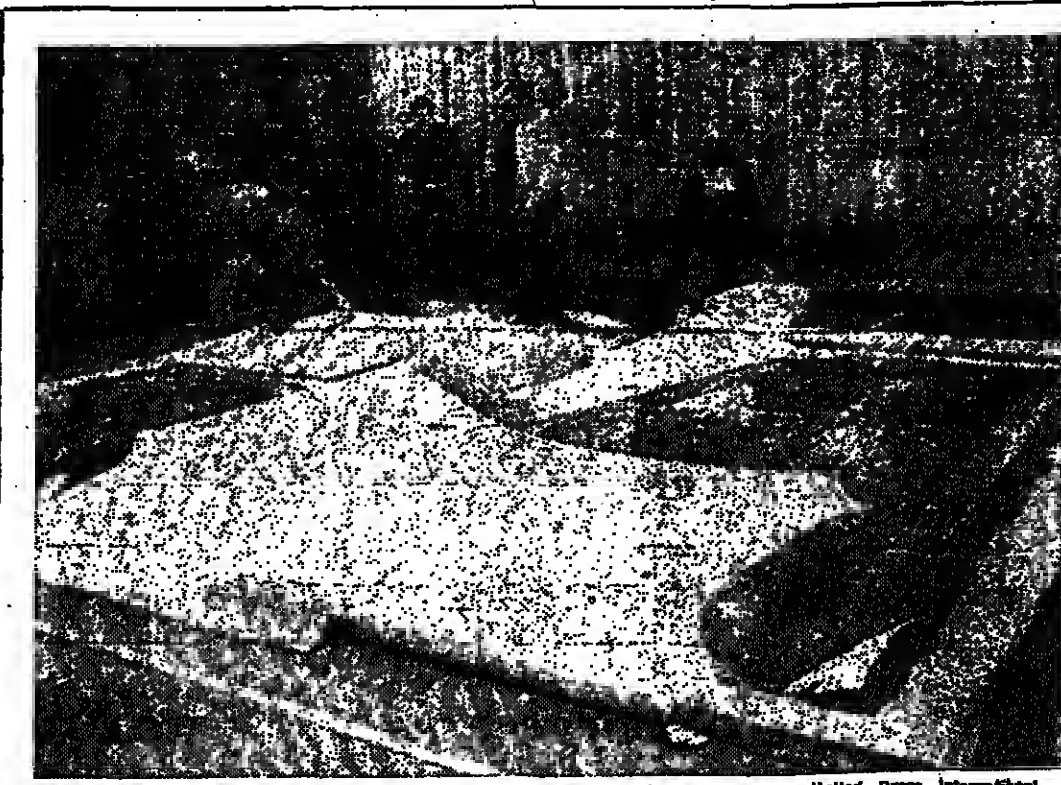
The despair in conversation contrasts sharply with the standard of living here. Ten years ago, after the country broke its ties with Britain, Prime Minister Harold Wilson predicted that international trade sanctions would bring down the Smith government in "weeks rather than months."

## World Markets

It has not turned out that way. Bolstered by South Africa, Rhodesia has survived through Mozambique, first ruled by a government sympathetic to Rhodesia and now by leftists dependent on transit revenues, Rhodesian products found their way to world markets. There are many new French, West German and English cars on the streets. Razor blades are hard to find but handy and even Scotch are available. Private swimming pools are not uncommon and polo is played every Sunday.

Now on the eve of their Independence Day anniversary, there is a sense that all this is in jeopardy. The general view of many whites is that there will be talks with Joshua Nkomo of the African National Council, a grouping of Rhodesian blacks, and that those discussions will not lead immediately to full majority rule. Instead, there will be a transitional government with some black ministers.

But that in turn, these whites say, will bring about majority rule and then the whites and their privileges will be swamped by a nationalist tide.



RESTORATION—Paper which protected Rembrandt's "Nightwatch" being removed after first steps of repair work were completed in Amsterdam museum. The painting was slashed last September 15 with a bread knife. Now that first steps have been completed, the painting will be set upright and repair work will continue. Museum officials and experts expect work to last for another three months.

## 4 Indian Detainees Challenge State of Emergency in Court

BANGALORE, India, Oct. 30 (NYT).—In a rose-colored, 100-year-old courthouse here, lawyers for and against the federal government are arguing the legal theories behind the rigorous state of emergency that has held India in its grip since June.

The hearing, in which four of the most prominent political prisoners are seeking their release, goes to the heart of the national emergency, in which Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's government has jailed thousands of its opponents.

The verdict in Bangalore, an industrial city a few hundred miles from India's southern tip, could have national repercussions.

"We are challenging the entire emergency and the measures the government has imposed to protect it," explained Shanti Bhushan, one of the lawyers representing the four prisoners, who are all opposition members of the Indian Parliament and leaders of their political parties.

## Similar Litigation

Supporters of the government say that the proceedings here like similar litigation that is under way in several courts in other parts of the country, are proof that, despite the stern measures of the last four months, India remains a functioning democracy, with a free and independent judiciary.

"If things were as bad in India as some of our foreign critics say, then these courts would certainly not be hearing challenges to the emergency," declared one of Mrs. Gandhi's backers, making a characteristic argument.

The proceedings are being held here in the High Court of the State of Karnataka, which used to be called Mysore.

Younger lawyers and court clerks crowded into the courtroom to watch.

In the front of the room, beneath a heavily turning ceiling fan, sat three of the four prisoners. The other man is in a hospital in New Delhi.

The prisoners, who are being kept in cells that their lawyers described as comfortable, with adequate meals and private bathrooms, seemed healthy and in good spirits, joining in the general laughter at a lawyer's slip of the tongue, for example.

Because of the tradition of submitting to arrest, which was one of the techniques the Indians used against the British, political detention is regarded differently in this country, which may be why the wholesale arrests have not aroused the widespread moral indignation that they might inspire in Western democracies.

Many political leaders—Prime Minister Gandhi as well as a large number of the persons whom her government is now

## French Reject Editorial View

PARIS, Oct. 30 (UPI).—French authorities rejected today a New York Times editorial (IET, today) claiming that France's recent accord with Seoul for the supply of nuclear know-how to South Korea threatened to lead to the proliferation of nuclear explosives.

The authorities said the accord called for the establishment of a pilot plant for personnel training and not the construction of an industrial-size plant.

They said that France and the International Atomic Energy Agency signed with Seoul a special control accord on top of South Korea's ratification of the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty.

## U.S. Consolidates Radios in Munich

MUNICH, Oct. 30 (UPI).—Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty, the two U.S. stations which broadcast to the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe, will be under one roof by the end of next week, a spokesman for the stations said yesterday.

The move is aimed at cutting costs, the spokesman said. He said Radio Liberty would move into the same building in Munich as Radio Free Europe and thereby save at least \$650,000 in rent annually.

Congress has approved \$55 million in financing for the stations. The spokesman said the move would in no way cut programs.

## Troop-Cut Talks Begin Third Year

VIENNA, Oct. 30 (AP).—Negotiators of NATO and the Warsaw Pact today began the third year of talks on forces reductions in Central Europe. The talks are deadlocked on what cuts should be made.

The chief Soviet delegate, Oleg Khlesov, was the only speaker in the 30th session which groups delegations from 19 countries of NATO and the Warsaw Pact. The talks opened Oct. 30, 1973.

Mr. Khlesov told the NATO delegates that it is now the turn of the Western participants to respond in kind to what he said were at least five Warsaw Pact proposals. A NATO spokesman replied that the Western alliance felt that it was the Eastern bloc's turn and that it takes two to negotiate.

## Compulsory Program Urged

## Births Outpace India's Effort To Cut Population Growth

(Continued from Page 1)

The federally funded but state-administered family planning program, Kerala State, for example, the most literate in India, has its birth rate down to about 27 per 1,000.

The problem thus remains in the villages where 60 per cent of the population lives and where the birth rate is often as high as 45 to 50 per 1,000.

"Here it is still a question of motivation," Mr. Sekhar said. "We have increased the awareness of family planning but it's slow progress."

A peasant working the land knows that he can, with a small investment, increase his output by having more children. In addition, the high infant mortality rate provides further incentives for farmers to have children.

Number of Approaches

To reach the villagers, the government has over the years tried a number of approaches, combining free distribution of condoms, diaphragms and spermicidal jellies along with the pill and the intrauterine device and conducting sterilizations.

In the mid-1960s, IUDs were thought to be the miracle that India was looking for but problems of rejection and internal bleeding arose and the IUD program was cut back.

In the early 1970s, vasectomy camps were set up, offering incentives of \$15 for men to be sterilized. From 1971 to 1972, more than 5 million men and women underwent sterilizations.

But rumors of deaths and other post-operative complications, along with cutbacks of the incentives, hurt the subsequent performance of the camps.

The country has a liberal abortion policy but the lack of trained personnel and clinics has prevented use of abortions for family planning in the villages.

"Miracle Pill"

The Indian government has stepped up its search for a "miracle pill" that will cheaply and effectively solve India's population problem. And there are reports of progress.

Some authorities consider the new emphasis on the existing pill

significant, because, up to now, India's doctors and planners have echoed the strong reservations of the English medical community regarding the safety of the pill. Also, pilot projects have mostly failed in the villages where the pill system proved too confusing.

However, with the government planning to import large quantities of birth-control pills this year and increasing domestic production as well, some authorities feel the government is finally being forced into stronger policies.

More significant, however, is the discussion of the possibility of imposing compulsory family planning measures such as mandatory sterilizations after a couple has had two children.

Last year Karan Singh, minister of health and family planning, tentatively raised the issue at a public planning conference, and Mr. Sekhar said, "For the first time we have opened the question of mandatory sterilization to public discussion."

"This is not feasible just at present," Mr. Sekhar added. "It raises many social and political questions, especially for a democracy. But it is under consideration."

## Juan Carlos Named Temporary Head of State

(Continued from Page 1)

Gen. Franco's critical heart problem was no worse but that fluid was accumulating in his abdomen, where he has a blood clot.

Temporary Relief

They also reported that blood vessels in the stomach wall had become a bypass for circulation. Private medical sources said this was temporary relief for the clotting but warned that it strained the stomach wall.

Upon the death of Gen. Franco, a three-man Council of the Regency, headed also by Mr. Rodrigo de Valcarlos, will take over power for the time necessary to assemble the Council of the Realm and the parliament for the swearing in of Juan Carlos as king.

The news that the only ruler ever known was out of power was issued shortly after 9 p.m. and all radio and television programs were interrupted to broadcast it. But the decision was believed to have been made final this morning during the hour-long conference between Mr. Arias and the Prince.

On 11 days—Gen. Franco had influenza for two days before the first attack—the Premier had carried the main burden of decision-making, hurrying to and from the Pardo Palace where the general lay dying to conferences with Moroccan officials who had come here to press their coun-

## No Shift During Her Vacation

## Mrs. Peron, Back in Power, Returns to Old Rightist Ways

By Joanne Omang

BUENOS AIRES, Oct. 30 (UPI).—President Isabel Peron of Argentina, far from trying to unify the warring factions in this troubled country, has returned from a month's vacation less disposed than ever to suffer criticism of the rightist policies she has always favored.

In the two weeks since she resumed office on Oct. 16, Mrs. Peron, 44, has rallied around her the remaining supporters of her old discredited husband and adviser, Jose Lopez Rega. According to sources close to the Presidential Palace, she has made it clear she prefers their company and advice to that of the men who ran the country with strong military support during her absence.

On Tuesday she named one of them, General Domingo, 46, president of the national lottery and gambling operations, to be her new minister of social welfare. Mr. Lopez Rega's old position. He was sworn in last night.

New Ambassador

Last week she appointed retired Col. Vicente Damasco (ret.) to be Argentina's ambassador to Venezuela, an important post in view of the foreign investment funds that Venezuela has in abundance. Col. Damasco was the center of the August political storm that ended only when he was ousted as interior minister. The Cabinet was reshuffled and the army high command changed under an ultimatum to Mrs. Peron from rebellious military officers.

Her will to fight apparently gone, she left shortly afterward for her month in the country amid predictions she might not come back.

That mission, as the local press called it, released tensions which have begun to build again as it became evident that Mrs. Peron's period of rest has changed nothing.

War of Factions

Instead, her return to office has made her something of a political football among warring Peronist party and labor factions. Conservative old-timers vie to be most critical in denouncing Mrs. Peron's policies.

Buenos Aires Gov. Antonio Cabral faces possible expulsion by the party leadership for saying

## Swiss Cabinet Approves Davis As Envoy in U.S.

BERN, Oct. 30 (AP).—In an unusual move, the government formally announced today that it does not object to the appointment of Nathaniel Davis, U.S. envoy to Chile at the time of the overthrow of President Salvador Allende, as ambassador to Switzerland.

The announcement was in reply to a parliamentary question by Socialist Deputy Jean Ziegler, who said reports on Mr. Davis's past were "extremely alarming" and, in effect, invited the government to refuse his appointment "at once."

The deputy claimed Mr. Davis was "largely responsible" for the death of Mr. Allende and the overthrow of his regime and said a U.S. Senate investigation "showed Davis was an agent of the CIA."

The Swiss Trade Union Federation, in a letter to Foreign Minister Graber, also had called on the government to reject the Davis appointment. The federation said Mr. Davis had submitted his resignation as assistant secretary of state for African affairs because of African governments' objections.

The Swiss Cabinet said the allegations were unfounded and "the Federal Council (Cabinet)" has concluded there are no grounds for an objection to the appointment.

Pontiff Calls for End To World Arms Race

VATICAN CITY, Oct. 30 (AP).—Pope Paul VI today appealed to world leaders to end the arms race and turn instead to moral weapons at their disposal.

"Arms and wars are, in a word, to be excluded from civilization's programs," the 78-year-old Pope said in one of his strongest appeals for peace.

The Pontiff addressed heads of state and religious leaders in his annual Jan. 1 Day of Peace appeal. The text was released by the Vatican today.

during Mrs. Peron's absence that "we'll never get to [the elections in] 1977 if we go on like this."

Such seemingly trivial incidents gained force with reports that a forthcoming package of anti-subversion laws will include a new crackdown on the press. "The public powers will guarantee freedom of information but they will be inflexible in adoption of the measures the laws provide for whoever misuses or distorts that liberty," an Interior Ministry statement said Tuesday.

## Austerity Drive Cuts Inflation In Chile but Recession Grow

By Juan de Onis

SANTIAGO, Oct. 30 (NYT).—The rigorous austerity plan adopted by the military junta to halt Chile's runaway inflation is making painful progress but the economy is still hand-to-mouth.

Drastic measures put into effect in the spring to reduce public spending had by August brought the gap between income and expenditure this year to 12 per cent. This compares with a deficit of 30 per cent last year. In the final, turbulent year in office of the late President Salvador Allende, who was overthrown by the armed forces in September, 1973, the deficit was 50 per cent.

The flood of paper money emitted by the central bank to

finance the deficits of Mr. Allende's government pushed inflation to reckless heights, the final months rising by 50 per cent a month.

The latest official figures show that the rate of increase slowed from 15 per cent a month in the first half of this year to about 9 per cent a month in July.

"We expect that the price index will be up about 5 per cent a month in December and hope to hold the price level for all of next year to 50 per cent," said Pedro Barria, president of the central bank, at a meeting with businessmen.

Strongly Inflationary

Such a level would be strongly inflationary in most Western countries. But in Chile a rise of 3 or 4 per cent a month in prices would seem stability.

But in the view of the government's economic experts, thresholds of stability and order growth has been reached. Though Chile's economy is a deep recession.

Industrial output is down less than 75 per cent of what it was in 1969, the last year for the Allende government's office. Since then Chile's inflation has grown by a mile to more than 10 million.

Worldwide Recession

Part of the problem is worldwide industrial recession which has hurt Chile badly its main export, copper. This year, when copper prices were high, exports reached \$800 million and earned \$1.5 billion. Demand is estimated to have fallen to \$600 million, with prices at the lowest level in a decade.

Unemployment in Santiago, country's industrial center, has risen this year from about 10 per cent in August. Independent studies put the unemployed Chile at 300,000, with almost continuing to rise as employers cut expenses.

At the country's largest works, 800 workers have kept at full pay for two months although production has stopped for lack of demand.

"We are selling our stock to keep going but if demand in the construction industry drops, I don't know if we keep the men," a company director said.

Man's Origin Pushed Back

(Continued from Page 1)

place called Lastofill, here known since 1935 as a place where early man lived, no human remains were found there, "perhaps because we did not look hard enough," Dr. Leakey said.

Considerably Older

This year, however, Dr. G. Curdie of the University of G. found several new layers of beds by finding that they were considerably older than had been believed.

Then Dr. Leakey examined aerial photos to find the places to look, places where showers of volcanic ash covered the land and, it was believed, human bones. At such, however, are always the places that were not covered by ash or mounds or trampled over since simply disintegrated by sun, wind and water.

What were found, starting on 26 and 27, she said, were complete mandibles, or jaw bones, one of a child about 3 years of age, a baby tooth, a permanent tooth were about 100,000 years old, she said. The adult teeth were well worn, the teeth meat-eaters, Dr. Leakey said.

Not Unlike Us

But also, she said, the teeth are similar to those of the last found by Richard Leakey, who was also labeled as "homo," her Lastofill people are like the same kind as Richard Leakey's, they would be people "unlike ourselves," she said, though only 5 to 6 1/2 feet tall and probably all male and all males who died young in a life of short life-spans.

The average age of another "man-like creature, Australopithecus, has been a strong force for a human ancestor. Dr. Leakey's findings and Richard Leakey's add to the evidence that this was only a "cousin" who reached a dead-end about a million years ago, while homo went on to produce today's man.

Ohio Ex-Convict Held; 6 Hostages Are Safe

CHICAGO, Oct. 30 (AP).—A 56-year-old ex-convict who held six persons hostage for more than 20 hours was taken in custody today by police and the hostages were freed unharmed.

Edward Watkins took his hostages after police thwarted his holdup attempt yesterday afternoon. The bomb that he used as a threat was believed to be a fake.

Cosmos-777 Launched

MOSCOW, Oct. 30 (UPI).—The 77th earth satellite in the Soviet Union's Cosmos series was placed in orbit yesterday to conduct space research, Tass said.



Isabel Peron

## 68 Are Killed In Jet Crash Near Prague

PRAGUE, Oct. 30 (AP).—A Yugoslav charter airliner with 120 persons aboard—mostly Czechoslovak trade unionists and their families returning from vacation on the Adriatic coast—crashed in a wooded area near Prague's Ruzyně Airport today.

The official Czechoslovak news agency, CTK, reported 52 survivors, placing the death toll at 68.

The DC-9, belonging to Inex-Adria charter airline, carried 115 passengers and a crew of five, CTK said.

A Yugoslav report said that half of the passengers were women and young children.

The plane broke off the tops of trees before coming down in a valley four miles north of the airport runway. The plane broke apart as it skidded 200 yards through a cluster of weekend cottages and a garage before coming to a halt. The cottages apparently were unoccupied.

Airport Fogbound

The airport had been fogbound for most of the last week but visibility at Ruzyně cleared sufficiently this morning for the plane to be allowed to land. However, patches of fog persisted.

Local residents thought that the plane had strayed off course and had encountered mechanical difficulty.

The fog was so dense that the area was shrouded from the view of nearby dwellings and the first ambulances summoned to the scene had difficulty locating the wreckage.

Local residents found some survivors still strapped to their seats, moaning and crying for help.

Two of the survivors, a mother and child, walked away from the smoldering wreckage without apparent injuries. A Yugoslav stewardess escaped with a gash on her forehead.

Pilot Killed

The dead, CTK reported, included the pilot and copilot. The fate of the two other stewardesses was not known immediately.

Prague airport was reported closed and the crash area was cordoned off by police as a special commission of the Czech Transport Ministry began to probe the wreckage to determine the cause of the disaster. The Yugoslav Civil Aviation Board dispatched a team of its own to join the investigation.

A press report said that, during the control tower's last radio contact with the plane, the pilot was instructed to continue its landing approach at an altitude of 560 meters. The Yugoslav experts suspect that the plane already was much lower since the control tower immediately lost contact.

Crash Avoided

FRANKFURT, Oct. 30 (Reuters).—A Lufthansa airliner with 96 passengers aboard narrowly avoided a collision with two West German military planes today, a Lufthansa spokesman said here.

Four passengers, a steward and a stewardess were slightly injured when the pilot put the airliner into a dive, he said.

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## General Tells Senate Panel

## U.S. Security Unit Intercepted 1,680 Citizens' Foreign Cables

By Nicholas H. Horrocks

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30 (NYT)—The National Security Agency secretly and possibly illegally scanned international telephone and cable traffic to intercept the messages of 1,680 U.S. citizens and groups and 5,925 foreign nationals or organizations, its director told a Senate committee yesterday.

Sen. Frank Church, the chairman of the committee, described the watch-list operation as one of two aspects of NSA's activities which he regarded as "unlawful" and apparent violations of constitutional prescriptions against invasion of privacy. He urged that the committee make public a report on another activity described as "Operation Shamrock," which congressional sources later confirmed was NSA's intrusion upon international cable traffic.

Sen. John Tower, R-Texas, the vice-chairman of the panel, opposed disclosure of Operation Shamrock as he had the public hearings held yesterday. "I do not believe the people's right to know should be subordinated to the people's right to be secure," he said at one point.

Sen. Tower and Sen. Barry Goldwater, R-Ariz., argued strongly that the disclosure "adversely affect our intelligence-gathering capability," as Sen. Tower put it.

The scope of Gen. Allen's testimony was unexpected. He said that, starting in the early 1960s, the NSA had occasionally looked at communications of Americans traveling to Cuba.

On Oct. 21, 1967, testimony and documents disclosed, the Department of the Army formally requested the NSA to help in determining whether foreign governments were supporting domestic disturbances. In June, 1968, after Sen. Robert Kennedy's assassination, the NSA followed federal law requiring agencies to help prevent assassinations by cooperating with the Secret Service in watching overseas communications of candidates for president.

## Warren Commission Not Told

## FBI Reportedly Withheld Wiretap on Oswald's Wife

By John M. Crewdson

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30 (NYT)—The FBI tapped the telephone and bugged the living quarters used by Marina Oswald after the assassination of President John F. Kennedy but it failed to report either the fact of the surveillance or its results to investigators for the Warren Commission, according to a former FBI official.

The official, who was closely involved with the investigation conducted by the bureau in the wake of the assassination, said that the electronic surveillance was instituted on the Russian-born Mrs. Oswald shortly after her husband, Lee Harvey Oswald, was identified as the principal suspect in Kennedy's murder.

The surveillance, the former official said, continued for "some months" after the death of Kennedy on Nov. 22, 1963, and the killing of Oswald himself two days later by Jack Ruby, a Dallas nightclub operator.

But the former official said that, to the best of his recollection, the surveillance never produced any information that apparently bore directly on Oswald's motives or that supported the suspicions held by some FBI officials that he had been involved in a conspiracy against the president's life. It was those suspicions, the former official said, that prompted the bureau to initiate its electronic "coverage" of Mrs. Oswald.

The FBI said in a statement yesterday afternoon that the agency had "conducted an electronic surveillance of Marina Oswald's residence from Feb. 29, 1964, to March 12, 1964, based upon written approval of the attorney general of the United States."

The FBI did not deal with its reported failure to inform the Warren Commission of the eavesdropping.

None of the volumes of testimony or evidence published by the commission contained any hint that commission lawyers were told by the FBI of the surveillance of Mrs. Oswald, which the former official said took place in and around the Dallas area where she and her husband lived.

The former official's assertion was supported by key commission counsel and investigators, who said in telephone interviews that they could not remember having been told that Mrs. Oswald's conversations had been monitored.

The commission's report was initially berated and subsequently defended by most of those who prepared it as a definitive assessment of all of the evidence then in the hands of federal agencies and others that related in any conceivable way to Kennedy's death.

David Belin, a lawyer who served as an assistant counsel to the commission, said that if the former official's account was accurate, "it strikes me as horrible."

## A-Blast in Siberia

UPPER MERIDIAN, Sweden, Oct. 30 (UPI)—A Soviet Union jet yesterday exploded in an underground nuclear device in Siberia, the Uppsala Scientific Institute said.



PRO-PALESTINE—Demonstrator shouting in New York demonstration outside the United Nations headquarters, while Egyptian President Anwar Sadat made UN address.

## Meeting Between Sadat, N.Y. Governor Falls Through

NEW YORK, Oct. 30 (UPI)—

A planned talk between President Anwar Sadat of Egypt and New York Gov. Hugh Carey failed to take place here last night. The governor said afterward that the arrangements broke down because "the picture had changed" between the scheduling and the meeting.

Earlier, Mayor Abraham Beame had refused to meet with the Egyptian leader during his visit here.

Mr. Sadat, who is on an official visit to the United States, had been given a correct but unenthusiastic reception by city officials when he arrived at Kennedy Airport yesterday morning.

The Egyptian President's intended meeting with the governor was to have taken place at the

Waldorf Towers, where Mr. Sadat is staying.

At 8:40 p.m., 40 minutes after the meeting had been scheduled to begin, Mr. Carey emerged from the Waldorf Towers' 50th Street entrance between Park and Lexington Avenues.

Saying that he had understood that Mr. Sadat had agreed to a private meeting in which the governor would express his view on Israel and the controversial Zionism resolution now before the UN Assembly, Mr. Carey said that, when he arrived at the hotel at 7 p.m., "the picture had changed into some sort of photography session."

Today Mr. Sadat met with Thomas Murphy, chairman of the board of General Motors. Mr. Sadat then was driven in

## Ford Back in San Francisco, At Site of Sept. 22 Shooting

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 30.—President Ford returned to San Francisco today under heavy security precautions.

It was Mr. Ford's first visit here since Sara Jane Moore fired a pistol outside a downtown hotel five weeks ago in an alleged attempt to kill him. This visit took him back to the same hotel.

His appearance at a \$250-a-plate GOP luncheon ended a brief but politically lucrative swing that began last night in Los Angeles.

Mr. Ford entered the hotel, the St. Francis, through a side entrance this time, preventing any exposure to crowds. Several hundred persons lined the sidewalks outside. They were kept on the sidewalks by police.

Earlier, in Los Angeles, during a television interview, Mr. Ford said New York City's fiscal crisis should serve as a warning to all municipalities to manage their affairs properly.

The President said New York has been mismanaged for 10 or 12 years and it now has the opportunity to straighten out its problems by such measures as raising taxes, cutting costs and changing its spending programs.

The alleged assassination attempt here on Sept. 22 was preceded by an incident on Sept. 5 in Sacramento, where Lynette Fromme pointed a pistol at Mr. Ford but the weapon did not fire.

He did no mingling with crowds in Los Angeles; there were none to mingle with, with a cordon of motorcycle police and a helicopter hovering above. Mr. Ford's motorcade rolled at a careful 25-miles-an-hour from the airport to an underground entrance at his hotel.

At a fund-raising dinner last night, he told 1,300 Republicans:

"Your President will not cave in to the big spenders and the budget busters in the Congress."

"Your President will not fling open the U.S. Treasury to every city with a hole in its pocket."

"Your President will not let a massive bureaucracy dominate your state, your cities, your business, and more importantly, your lives."

"And your President will never stand idly by while the Congress downgrades America's defenses and dismantles America's intelligence-gathering capability."

The Los Angeles dinner and today's San Francisco luncheon grossed nearly \$500,000 for the party coffers, of which the state GOP is expected to net more than \$400,000 after paying for presidential travel costs.

## Stone Age Crucible

MOSCOW, Oct. 30 (UPI)—Archaeologists in the Soviet Republic of Azerbaijan have discovered a 8,000-year-old clay crucible that a Stone Age community used for smelting copper, according to Tass.

The Los Angeles dinner and today's San Francisco luncheon grossed nearly \$500,000 for the party coffers, of which the state GOP is expected to net more than \$400,000 after paying for presidential travel costs.



Mrs. Marina Oswald in a 1964 photograph.

His agents had destroyed, within hours of Oswald's death, an allegedly threatening letter he had received from Oswald less than a month before Kennedy was shot.

## U.S. Is Called Lax on Daley Fund Reporting

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30 (AP)—The Justice Department declined to force Chicago Mayor Richard Daley's powerful Cook County Democratic organization to comply with federal campaign finance reporting laws last year, according to informed government sources.

The Democratic party of Cook County, whose finances have long been kept secret from all but Mayor Daley and a few top aides, was cited early last year by Senate officials for failing to file required reports in 1972, a number of sources said.

The failure to file appears to have been deliberate, since Senate sources say that persons involved in the affair had been told repeatedly that reports would have to be filed.

The required financial disclosures would have shown the identity of each person who donated \$100 or more to the Cook County party and each expenditure of \$10 or more. But the sources of the party's money and where it goes remain a mystery to Chicago voters.

## Comment Refused

The Justice Department refused to comment on the matter. The only explanation was offered by executive branch sources, who declined to be identified publicly.

According to the executive branch sources, Justice Department lawyers in Washington saw the failure to report only as a "technical" violation of law. They closed the case last October without bringing charges and without requiring the Daley organization to comply with legal requirements, the sources said.

The sources also said no information on the case was given to the federal prosecutor in Chicago at the time, James Thompson, who was probing corruption in the Daley organization.

A source close to Mr. Thompson confirmed that he had not been informed of the case or of the decision to drop it without action.

The Cook County Democratic party became legally obligated to register and to file periodic financial reports with the secretary of the Senate when it donated \$5,000 to the losing Roman Pucinski on Sept. 15, 1972.

Federal law requires reports by

Richard Daley

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## U.S. Scientist Claims Bacteria Grown

## Leprosy Breakthrough Reported

By Lawrence K. Altman

NEW YORK, Oct. 30 (NYT)—The leprosy bacterium has been grown in the laboratory for the first time, thus achieving a goal that has eluded scientists for more than a century, a U.S. doctor reported at an international meeting this week in Bethesda Md.

The step, if other scientists confirm it, improves doctors' chances of developing preventive measures and more effective therapies against the infection that the World Health Organization says affects at least 11 million persons in the world.

The leprosy bacterium can also be grown over a period of several months in the foot pads of mice and in armadillos. But doctors have not been able to culture the leprosy bacterium on artificial media in the laboratory.

As a result, doctors have a poor understanding of how leprosy spreads among humans, the only animal affected by the disease.

## Skin, Nerve Damage

Mycobacterium leprae, the causative bacillus, damages the skin and nerves. Victims lose digits and parts of their arms and legs as a result of nerve damage, burns and secondary infections.

Leprosy is considered a mildly communicable disease with an incubation period that ranges from three to five years. Leprosy can be successfully treated with sulfone drugs like dapsone, although the bacterium has developed some resistance to those drugs.

Development of the new culture techniques was reported at the U.S.-Japan Cooperative Medical Sciences Program's 10th Conference on Leprosy by Dr. Olaf Skinsnes of the University of Hawaii Medical School.

The Honolulu pathologist said in a telephone interview after his presentation that confirmation of the new culture method by other scientists would have "all kinds of ramifications."

## More Rapid Test

A potential application of the new method would be a more rapid test of the leprosy bacterium's resistance to sulfone drugs. With such a technique, Dr. Skinsnes contended that drug-resistance tests would take about two months, not the year it now takes in foot pads of mice.

Further, the new culture technique would allow scientists to obtain pure cultures of mycobacterium leprae, free of human or animal proteins, thus facilitating immunologic studies of the disease and aiding scientists' efforts to develop a leprosy vaccine.

Dr. Skinsnes's five-minute presentation to the international meeting was greeted with mixed reactions. Dr. Skinsnes said:

"I had believed in the audience, people interested enough to try to repeat it, and others who want cultures to try other experiments. And I have disappointed. I think that's fair enough for science. It was as much as I could hope for from a five-minute presentation. I came for criticism and help."

His presentation was unusually short because, Dr. Skinsnes said, it was added to the program

at the last minute. He and his colleagues, Dr. Eichi Matsuo, achieved the results under federal funding from the National Institutes of Health and private funding from the American Leprosy Mission in New York.

Dr. Gerhardt Hansen discovered the leprosy bacterium 102 years ago. Dr. Skinsnes said that his research team had succeeded where others had not because his team had discovered an essential metabolic pathway in the leprosy bacterium.

"I'm a pathologist who never intended to grow this thing," said Dr. Skinsnes, who has devoted more than 25 years to helping to treat leprosy patients and trying to find why some persons' bodies have so little resistance to the leprosy bacterium.

When Dr. Matsuo, an expert in carbohydrate biochemistry, came to Honolulu from Kyorin University in Japan as an exchange

scientist, the two doctors combined their research. Their studies showed that the leprosy bacterium multiplied in organs such as nerves, skin and testes, which are richer than other areas of the body in hyaluronic acid, a water-binding substance that helps hold cells together.

Dr. Skinsnes said: "We thought this might be a significant association, so we put this material into animals together with bacilli extracted from leprosy patients and we found that the leprosy bacilli grew in mice where it did not otherwise grow."

From further biochemical studies, the Hawaiian researchers learned that the leprosy bacterium has at least two enzymes that break down hyaluronic acid. "So we figured we had the nutrient agent [hyaluronic acid] and we decided to try to make a simple culture," Dr. Skinsnes said.

Further studies produced a recipe based primarily on hyaluronic acid but also containing yeast extracts and albumin that yielded six strains of an organism that grew from tissues obtained from leprosy patients in different parts of the world.

Was the organism mycobacterium leprae the causative agent? The researchers' initial evidence was indirect. Mycobacterium leprae does not grow on the standard artificial media by which other organisms are isolated and the newly isolated organism would not grow on these media.

For more direct evidence, the researchers injected antibody from the blood of leprosy patients and then with immunologic tests established a specific reaction between the organism and the leprosy antibody.

"It took a year to convince myself but now I'm convinced that we have grown the leprosy bacterium in the laboratory," Dr. Skinsnes said.

Miss Hearst's chief lawyer, Lee Bailey, who was also in Orlando on business unrelated to the case, said he, too, believes Miss Hearst will be found mentally competent.

"Doctors may recommend that she receive some kind of medical treatment before preparing for trial but we'd like to see this trial set swiftly," Mr. Bailey said. Final reports of the court-appointed psychiatrists who examined Miss Hearst have been delivered to Judge Carter. A competency hearing has been set for Tuesday.

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## Tito Assails Pro-Soviet Groups As Menace to National Unity

By Dusko Doder

BELGRADE, Oct. 30 (UPI).—President Tito lashed out today at pro-Soviet elements in Yugoslavia who, he said, are trying to "divert us from our path" so "that they can climb into the saddle over our backs."

His speech brought to a head an intensive public campaign focusing on the growing threat of neo-Stalinism in Yugoslavia following the discovery of several



Marshal Tito

## Postal Wastage Found in Belgium

BRUSSELS, Oct. 30 (UPI).—Belgian postal services are wasting at least 400 million Belgian francs (about \$103 million) a year by over-renting computers, government investigators reported today.

A 50-page analysis, made by a commission created at the request of the Communications Ministry, said services running the country's mail and postal-banking operations spend \$41.2 million a year on computer rentals. About one-quarter of that expenditure is unjustified, the analysis said, because two big computers used now are operating far below capacity.

Furthermore, rent is being paid for five computers and about 1,500 terminals which have never been used and are still in their factory packaging, the report said.

attempts to create secret pro-Soviet organizations here.

Marshal Tito, 73, stopped short of directly linking these activities to the Soviet Union. Most of the anti-Tito émigrés live either in the Soviet Union or in other Soviet-bloc countries.

But a senior Croatian Communist official, Mirko Boskovic, was quoted in the Yugoslav press today as saying that foreign pressure on Yugoslavia is "being intensified" and that unnamed foreign powers are trying to use "hostile émigrés to gain a foothold inside Yugoslavia."

"Despite the spirit of Helsinki," he said, referring to the recent signing of the European Security document, "it seems that the spirit of Yalta continues to live on in Europe."

It was at the Yalta meeting by the Big Three powers that the basic division of spheres of influence in Europe was agreed upon.

A senior Croatian police official, Ivan Pervan, also was quoted today as saying that neo-Stalinist activities are focusing on the republics of Croatia and of Bosnia and Herzegovina. He said that police have discovered such activities in the Croatian regions of Dalmatia and Kordun, suggesting a much wider scope than Western diplomats had thought.

Mr. Pervan also said that extremist Croatian nationalist émigrés in the West also have become more active in Yugoslavia and that some of their supporters

have been arrested recently. Among those arrested were three staff members of a Zagreb daily newspaper, Vjesnik.

Diplomatic sources said that more than 100 persons engaged in anti-government activities had been arrested in recent weeks. Mr. Pervan suggested that some extremist groups have tried to establish links with the Irish Republican Army. A police raid against members of an illegal organization netted 15 guns and large quantities of ammunition.

In his speech, Marshal Tito said: "All of them, both those inside and those outside, cherish the illusion that they can divert us from our path, that they can climb into the saddle over our backs."

"They negate our achievements, all our successes. These people first want to break up Yugoslavia and then sit on the back of our people. They will not succeed."

## Interview With Mao Granted To Schmidt on Peking Visit

PEKING, Oct. 30 (Reuters).—West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt today met Chairman Mao Tse-tung, West German sources said.

The Chancellor had been scheduled to resume talks with Vice-Premier Tang Hsiao-ping but they were canceled.

Instead Mr. Schmidt was taken to see Chairman Mao, 31, the highest honor Peking can bestow on a foreign visitor.

The meeting was believed to have been held at Chairman Mao's residence in the Forbidden City.

No details were immediately available.

## Provincial Realignment

HONG KONG, Oct. 30 (UPI).—The Chinese Communist party has realigned the top party leadership in Kwangtung Province, its main power base in south China.

Wei Kuo-ching, one of the youngest and fastest-rising members of the 26-member Politburo of the party's Central Committee, has taken over as first-secretary of the provincial party committee, according to Kwangtung Radio.

Mr. Wei was transferred to the Kwangtung post from the neighboring Kwangsi Chuang region, which borders on North Vietnam and was China's main support area for Indochina during the Vietnam War.

He was one of the few provincial party leaders not to have

lost his job during the "cultural revolution" of the late 1960s.

At the party's 10th National Congress in 1973, Mr. Wei was elected to the Politburo and later named chief political commissar of the Kwangtung military region in one of the biggest military command shakeups in many years.

## Shanonek in Peking

PEKING, Oct. 30 (Reuters).—Cambodia's titular head of state, Prince Norodom Shanonek, returned here today after two weeks in the North Korean capital of Pyongyang.

## Israeli Airline Strike Enters Third Week

TEL AVIV, Oct. 30 (AP).—With losses estimated more than \$3 million, El Al, Israel's national airline, began its third week today in the worst strike in the carrier's history.

Talks between striking mechanics and the El Al labor union, Israel's labor federation, are deadlocked and the airline's management refuses to negotiate with the employees until they return to work, an El Al spokesman said.

## 3 Die in French Copter

TOULON, France, Oct. 30 (Reuters).—All three crewmen died yesterday when a French Army helicopter crashed on a training flight near here, officials said.

## Mice Cause Stir In U.S. Jail by Going to Pot

GOLDEN, Colo., Oct. 30 (UPI).—Mice found their way into the Jefferson County sheriff's office and deputies noticed an immediate change in the rodents' behavior.

"They really go bananas," Deputy Dennis Boeka said. He said other deputies noticed a mouse scamper out of a box of marijuana "and run into the wall across the room."

Deputy Boeka said the rodents have been eating through cardboard boxes containing marijuana in the evidence room.

## Gustav Hertz; German Won Nobel Physics Prize in 1925

BERLIN, Oct. 30 (AP).—Gustav Hertz, 88, a German atomic physicist who shared the 1925 Nobel Prize for physics and worked for the Russians after World War II, died today. The last German news agency ADN reported.

Dr. Hertz and German colleague James Franck, who died in 1964, won the Nobel Prize for their discovery of the laws governing the impact of an electron on an atom.

Dr. Hertz was considered the most important of about 200 German scientists who went to the Soviet Union after the fall of Nazi Germany. In 1932, he had developed an isotope-separation process which he employed after

1945 in developing uranium-235 for the Communists.

Yet Dr. Hertz retained the highest respect of colleagues in the West and for many years was the only East German scientist allowed by his government to attend the annual meeting of Nobel Prize winners at Lindau, West Germany.

A native of Hamburg, Dr. Hertz was born July 22, 1887, into a family with a tradition of scientific achievement. His uncle, Heinrich Hertz, is credited with discovering magnetic waves and opening the way to the wireless telegraph.

Dr. Hertz was head of Berlin's Institute of Physics in 1934 when he came into conflict with the Nazi regime. Rather than sign a loyalty oath, he quit the post and joined private industry. He led the Siemens research laboratory in Berlin throughout the war, concentrating on atomic research.

Taken to the Soviet Union, Dr. Hertz, Manfred von Ardenne and other German and Russian scientists developed an atomic research facility. Dr. Hertz performed an industrially feasible method for isotope separation that led to large-scale development of Soviet uranium-235 supplies.

In September, 1954, Dr. Hertz returned to East Germany and taught experimental physics at Leipzig University for the next seven years until his retirement.

Adm. V. Preobrazhenskiy MOSCOW, Oct. 30 (UPI).—Rear Adm. Valery Preobrazhenskiy, 50, deputy commander of the Soviet Baltic Fleet, died, according to a newspaper, that reached the capital today.

Adm. Preobrazhenskiy was appointed deputy commander last year. He was a member of the Latvian Communist party's Central Committee.

Sir Alfred Owen SUTTON COLDFIELD, England, Oct. 30 (AP).—Sir Alfred Owen, 67, chairman of Rubery, Owen Holdings, Ltd., Britain's largest family business, died yesterday.

## Use of Estrogen Suspected in Rise Of Uterus Cancer

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 30 (UPI).—The female hormone estrogen may be responsible for an increasing incidence of cancer of the uterus in white women over 50 years of age and in the higher income bracket, the results of a new study indicate.

Statistics compiled by the California Tumor Registry from the counties show that cancer of the uterus has increased by about 35 per cent in the last seven years and there are about 3,800 new cases of uterine cancer in the state every year.

Dr. Donald Austin, who heads the Tumor Registry, said yesterday that there seems to be a connection between the rising cancer incidence and the increasing use of estrogen to combat female postmenopausal symptoms.

Dr. Austin said that the increase was most noticeable among affluent white women over the age of 50, that is those who were most likely to be taking the hormone to retard the signs of postmenopausal aging.

## U.K. Police Raid Homes, Hunting Bomb Suspects

LONDON, Oct. 30 (UPI).—Police raided homes in and around London today in search of Irish Republican Army bombers. A suspect was arrested.

It brought to nine the number of IRA suspects seized since Monday. They are being held under an anti-terrorism act that enables authorities to detain them without charges for 72 hours.

The raids took place shortly after the 10th bombing in the current terror wave, a blast 100 yards from the U.S. Embassy on Grosvenor Square. Eighteen persons were wounded by the explosion.

Factional Shootings BELFAST, Oct. 30 (AP).—A man was killed and 15 persons were wounded in shootings in Belfast last night as IRA Provisional gunmen attacked rival Officials in a factional struggle.

## Lindbergh's Assets at Death Put At \$287,000 Following Inventory

HONOLULU, Oct. 30 (UPI).—Charles Lindbergh had assets of about \$287,000 when he died on Aug. 16 of last year in Kipahulu on the island of Maui, according to an inventory compiled for the probate of his will.

The inventory showed that Lindbergh owned \$100,000 in foreign securities held in a Swiss account, \$96,239 worth of stock in the Lindbergh Cattle Co., operators of an 8,772-acre cattle ranch in Montana, and \$88,935 in other tangible property, which includes \$35,000 worth of shares in the Hana Ranch Co.

The late aviator, the first man to fly solo across the Atlantic, willed these assets to his widow, Anne Morrow Lindbergh.

Listed as his most valuable personal possessions were two paintings by French artist Maurice de Vlaminck.

Lindbergh bequeathed all his letters and personally written journals and manuscripts to Yale University for its library. He stipulated that his writings not be offered for sale for five years following his widow's death and that if Yale does not want to retain possession of his works they should be transferred to the Library of Congress.

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To complement this ongoing commentary of world developments, we'll send you six in-depth studies each year on subjects whose impact on present and future events merits particular attention. Subjects such as:

- The Soviet Bloc: likely social and economic developments in the Eastern bloc countries, and opportunities for trade;
- Nuclear Power: a look at the civil nuclear power programs of the major economies of Europe, North America and Japan;
- Inflation and Unemployment: a ten-year forecast of likely trends in the major economies;
- and, of course, "The Mediterranean Growth and Investment Area."

The Hudson Letter was created last March by the European Hudson Institute and the International Herald Tribune. Had you subscribed then, you could already have put some surprising projections to work for you. Many of the following Hudson Letter forecasts were contrary to public opinion when made, but have since proved accurate:

August 4th Hudson Letter, concerning the September OPEC meeting: "Not only will the new price almost certainly be less in real terms than the price set in December, 1973, but the impact of the increase will of course be much less significant." (After much dispute, the OPEC members agreed on a modest 10 percent increase.)

June 2nd Hudson Letter, on an Arab-Israeli settlement: "The short-term outlook for peace is far better than newspaper headlines would lead one to suppose... The more likely outlook, over the short term, is no Middle East war this year. For the medium term, the chance of a genuine settlement before 1980 is better than half-and-half." (A peace settlement was initiated by Israel and Egypt on September 1st.)

May 5th Hudson Letter, on inflation: "It is too early to conclude that inflation is really receding... The risk remains that inflationary trends will erupt again as deflationary measures in countries like West Germany, the United States and France begin to take hold, and business activity resumes."

April 21st Hudson Letter, on trade: "Protectionism is the new trend... For the first time since the 1930's the international emphasis is not on reducing trade barriers. It is on protecting domestic markets against foreign suppliers and protecting domestic suppliers and raw materials against foreign buyers."

Special Report on Iran, March 1st: "The oil producers' petrodollar surplus will not sustain any take-over of the industrial states." (The report forecast that, in fact, many of the oil producers would soon be borrowing money. On June 15th, Iran announced a slowdown in its \$ 69.6 billion development plan, and shortly afterwards, Algeria and Iraq announced that they were seeking loans totalling more than \$ 500 million.)

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# News Analysis

## Basic Conservatism Leads Ford to Refuse Aid for N.Y.C.

By Philip Shabecoff

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30 (NYT).—In the last two weeks, President Ford's advisers presented him with a series of options for dealing with New York City's plight, ranging from a complete financial rescue operation to doing nothing.

The decision the President announced yesterday—doing nothing beyond helping to prepare an orderly bankruptcy process—was entirely consistent with his economic policies, with his view of the role and responsibilities of the federal government and with the conservative ideology of a professional Republican from Grand Rapids, Mich.

It was also in step with the political strategy Mr. Ford is employing in his effort to win the Republican presidential nomination next year.

There were some differences of opinion among Mr. Ford's top advisers as to what the White House should do in the face of New York's impending collapse. But the President himself, by all accounts, was rigidly opposed to any federal bail-out of the city right from the beginning.

"I never once saw the President waver," said an aide who attended many of the meetings at which the situation was discussed.

No Need for Vote

Because the President steadfastly opposed federal action to prevent a default by the city, there was never a vote among his advisers as there often is on key policy decisions. Even presidential assistants with close ties to the President's inner circle, including William Simon, secretary of the Treasury, Alan Greenspan, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers, and William Seidman, assistant to the President for economic affairs, seconded his determination to avoid any rescue operation.

For Mr. Ford himself, to have recommended federal action to prevent a default by the city would have been a deviation from the policies he has followed since becoming President. Unlike former President Richard Nixon, who shifted policy with every passing political and economic breeze, Mr. Ford has maintained a fairly rigid course. As President, he has repeatedly sought to portray himself as an apostle of fiscal responsibility. He has put heavy pressure on Congress to reduce federal spending and has set the goal of balancing the federal budget in three years.

Even more significantly, Mr. Ford has reiterated his conviction that the federal government is already too deeply involved in the lives, particularly the economic lives, of citizens. A statement that has cropped up in a

dozen of his speeches is: "A government that is big enough to give you everything that you want is a government big enough to take from you everything that you have."

Backing the Trend

As President, Mr. Ford has been trying to reverse the long trend of increasing governmental responsibility for individual citizens. He has tried to cut back on the food stamp program, on federal aid to education, on Social Security increases, on health programs and in a variety of other areas where the government supports the needs of individuals, particularly the poor.

This philosophy is at the root of the President's refusal to help New York avoid bankruptcy. He believes, according to White House officials who are close to him, that a federal bail-out of New York would enmesh the government in new fiscal responsibilities that would encroach even more upon the rights of individuals as well as upon local government. If New York is rescued, the entire \$80 billion or so in outstanding municipal debt would then become Washington's responsibility, the President reportedly fears.

There is also a strong moralistic tone to the President's rationale for refusing to help New York. In yesterday's speech, he made it clear that he regarded such things as free university education, adequate hospital care and high pay for sanitation workers as self-indulgent luxuries.

And he has made it clear that he thinks it proper for New York to pay for its past sins. Last week his press secretary, Ron Nessen, compared New York to "a wayward daughter hooked on heroin. You don't give her \$100 a day to support her habit. You make her go cold turkey."

The President is convinced, according to one of his close advisers, that by refusing to step in to prevent default, he is actually helping New York solve its long-range problems. Mr. Ford believes, this aide said, that if the government guarantees the city's debt now, the imbalance in the city's budget would continue to widen.

Only if New York is forced to face the consequences of what is described as its "irresponsible" now will it be able to restore its stability, the President believes. In other words, Mr. Ford is described by his aides as believing bankruptcy will be salutary for the city.

With Ronald Reagan the only serious obstacle to his nomination, Mr. Ford has been assiduously cultivating the right wing of the Republican party. Despite the protests of moderates in his party, he has pursued a steady course of economic conservatism and has recently been making a series of appointments to federal offices of Republicans pleasing to the Southern wing of the party.

His sharp attack on the New York financial community in yesterday's speech was seen by some observers here as an especially bold appeal to the wing of the party that rallied around Sen. Barry Goldwater in the 1964 nominating convention.

Mr. Ford has evidently also decided that whatever happens to New York as a result of the failure of the White House to help will not be a political liability next year. He apparently is convinced that most Americans do not want to help New York but, on the contrary, are pleased to see the city humbled.

A related article appears on Page 9.



JUST CHECKING—A U.S. Marine suddenly finds himself under heavy scrutiny by curious hog during recent NATO maneuvers near Celle in West Germany.

## Nonprescription Sleep Aids Held Useless, Risky in U.S.

By Harold M. Schreck Jr.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30 (NYT).—The over-the-counter drugs that millions of Americans use as sleep aids and sedatives are probably ineffective in the recommended dosages and could be hazardous in larger quantities, doctors told a Senate subcommittee hearing yesterday.

Sen. Gaylord Nelson, D-Wis., the subcommittee chairman, said industry has had more than a dozen years to provide evidence that the drugs are effective but has failed to do so. Sen. Nelson, a long-standing critic of the drug industry, noted that the 1962 amendments required that evidence of effectiveness and safety be provided for all drugs on the market.

"Our subcommittee hearings in 1971 found that the manufacturers had failed to use the intervening nine years to produce the required evidence," Sen. Nelson said of the over-the-counter sleep aids. "It is now four years later. The manufacturers have now had 13 years to produce the evidence."

Two witnesses yesterday before the Senate Subcommittee on the Senate Small Business Committee said the available evidence indicates the drugs are ineffective.

Dr. Anthony Kales of Pennsylvania State University, who is widely known for his research on sleep, said he had studied one of the most widely used non-prescription sleep aids and found that normal dosage had no favorable effect whatsoever on the sleep of insomniacs. The product tested was Somnex, made by a subsidiary of Nalisco.

Two products account for more than two-thirds of the market, according to an industry survey. These are Excedrin-PM, manufactured by the Bristol-Myers Co., and Somnex, made by the Nalisco subsidiary J.B. Williams Co. Spokesmen for both firms declined to comment.

Basic Ingredients

Dr. Kales and other witnesses noted that, although there are many different products sold as sleep aids available without prescription, virtually all of them

contain the same few basic ingredients. Dr. Kales said these include methaphylline, which is an anti-histamine, and scopolamine.

Dr. David Greenblatt of Massachusetts General Hospital said that both methaphylline and scopolamine have very mild sedative properties and that these two ingredients are probably responsible for whatever effects the sleep aids may have "if they have any at all."

## Cannot Address Envelope, Write a Check

## Many in U.S. Found to Lack Social Basics

By Eric Wentworth

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30 (WP).—More than 23 million American adults, one in every five, lack the basic know-how to function effectively in a complex society, according to a study released yesterday by the U.S. Office of Education.

The study found that 40 million more adults, one in every three, have just the minimum competence required to be effective citizens, consumers, wage-earners or family members. Only about 55 million, less than half the total U.S. population aged 18 to 65, were found really proficient in reading, writing, computation and problem-solving skills.

U.S. Education Commissioner Terrell Bell called the findings "rather startling" and said they "call for some major rethinking of education on several levels."

Among the examples of incompetence found through testing representative samples of adults were the following:

- About 13 per cent—amounting to 15 million adults—were unable to address an envelope well enough to assure that the postal service could deliver it.

- Twenty-seven per cent did not know, or could not remember, that normal human body temperature is 98.6 degrees Fahrenheit.

- And 14 per cent, equivalent to 16.5 million, were unable to make out a personal check correctly enough for a bank to process it.

- About 30 per cent did not know the meaning of a company's sign which read, "We Are An Equal Opportunity Employer."

Other questions tested abilities to pick the best buy among three different cereals on a grocery shelf, to select the desired flight from an airline timetable, to compare, from a simple graph, the effectiveness of two pain

relievers and to name their state's two U.S. senators.

The million-dollar study, conducted during the last four years by a University of Texas team headed by Norvell Northcutt, found U.S. adults particularly

weak in consumer economics—money management, comparison shopping, figuring taxes, tipping in restaurants and the like.

Almost 30% Incompetent

Testing results showed 29.4 per cent incompetent, 33 per cent barely competent and only 37.5 per cent proficient on such questions.

The study showed adults have trouble calculating what they

earn as well as what they spend. One question involved computing the paycheck for someone who works 43 hours in a given week at a rate of \$3 an hour for the first 40 hours and 1 1/2 times that rate for the additional hours. A total of 29 per cent failed to get the correct answer.

The study involved developing a list of 65 objectives for successful functioning in today's society and sets of questions, or tasks, to test how well adults meet such objectives.

Ten thousand adults were involved in the survey. The Northcutt study found the weakest performances among blacks and Spanish-Americans, Southerners and those with low incomes and the least years of education.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 30 (AP).—Police confiscated heroin worth more than \$1 million in a raid on a central Amsterdam apartment last night, and arrested a 21-year-old Chinese cook, a police spokesman said today.

The Chinese, not identified by police but said to come from Hong Kong, denied knowledge of the 29 kilograms of heroin, which was found in a closet. The size of the seizure was a record.

A gambling house was raided Tuesday and 2.5 kilograms of heroin were found hidden under the floor. Twelve Chinese were arrested, three of whom were later released.

France Charges Three As Spies for Bulgaria

PARIS, Oct. 30 (Reuters).—A Bulgarian and two French nationals were today charged in France's state security court with spying for Bulgaria, court officials said.

They were named as Dravko Manolov, 37, his French-born wife, Colette, 28, and Jean Beldron, 37. Mrs. Manolov worked as a librarian in the French Embassy in Sofia, where Mr. Beldron was employed as a chauffeur.

Mr. Manolov said that by the end of last year, the DKP had about 40,000 adult members and 17,500 youth members.

A Schoolboy's Threats

LINZ, Austria, Oct. 30 (Reuters).—Bomb hoaxes which led to the evacuation of a school near here three times in five days have been traced to a 13-year-old boy who did not want to do his lessons, police said.

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## Wine Destroyed By Corsica Blasts

CHISONACIA, Corsica, Oct. 30 (Reuters).—Explosions today destroyed 2 million francs (\$457,000) worth of wine in the cellars of a former Algerian settler, police said.

They said 13 million liters of wine were lost. No one has claimed responsibility for the bombs.

Two policemen were killed near here in August by autonomists who have attacked the prominent position of former Algerian settlers in Corsica's economy.



QUEEN A FEAT—Balancing dishes on her head while she balances her wheel on a steel cable and waves red streamers at the same time is all in a day's work for this young lady in Bangkok. She is a member of a Chinese acrobatic team currently touring Asia.

## 17 Nations to Attend Conference on Safety

MANILA, Oct. 30 (Reuters).—The first world safety and accident prevention congress will be held in nearby Pasay city next month with safety experts and authorities from at least 14 countries, Philippine organizers announced today.

The six-day congress, starting Nov. 15 will be attended by experts from the United States, Australia, Nigeria, Canada, Japan, Papua-New Guinea, Sweden, Turkey, Singapore, Malaysia, Taiwan, Yugoslavia, Mexico, Spain, France, Iran and the Philippines.

## Italy Banning Smoking In Most Public Sites

ROME, Oct. 30 (AP).—Smoking on buses and subways and in hospitals, schools, movie houses and other public places is banned in Italy under a law given final approval by parliament last night.

However, in the cases of theaters, local officials have the power to waive the ban if the auditoriums are properly ventilated. Fines for violators range up to 10,000 lire (\$15). The law will go into effect in six months.

## 2 Ministers Defeated In Tanzania Election

DAR ES SALAAM, Oct. 30 (UPI).—Two Cabinet ministers lost their jobs in Tanzania's general elections Sunday, returns completed late yesterday showed.

Education Minister Simon Chiwanga and Lands and Housing Minister Musubi Mageni were defeated in bids for reelection to parliament. Twelve other ministers were returned to office. Prime Minister Rashid Kawawa and President Julius Nyerere, ran unopposed.







## THEATER IN PARIS

### Youthful Vitality For Musset Classic

By Thomas Quinn Cartiss

PARIS, Oct. 30 (UPI)—Alfred de Musset's "Lorenzaccio" is, like all classics, open to many interpretations. Written in 1833 when the author was 23, its size and formlessness—in its entirety it is longer than two average plays—baffled the impression of those days and it was not staged until late in the last century.

That was in 1896 when Sarah Bernhardt, always eager to meet a challenge and at that point a fancy male impersonation (she appeared, in turn, as Hamlet, the Duke of Reichstadt and Pélissier), displayed herself as the Florentine apostle of liberty who plots to assassinate the tyrannical duke of the Renaissance city. Bernhardt's version was edited to fit into a single evening and Anatole France compared her Lorenzaccio to a "Celtic legend."

More recently Gérard Philippe triumphed in the part in Vilar's production. Now a band of Conservatoire students are playing it with stimulating vigor at the Espace Cardin.

Even in its present abbreviated form, "Lorenzaccio" is unwieldy and several of its repetitious conspiracy episodes might be eliminated to advantage. Bernhardt, it appears, omitted the epilogue, believing it an anti-climax, but it is intelligently retained here to express the philosophical conclusion that murder is useless, breeding only more murder.

The ambitious students, who



Jean-Paul Schintu, Jean-Pierre Bouvier in "Lorenzaccio."

at the TEP. Certainly there is something alive when an audience sits before it as though it were "Hamlet." In French translation—as "Cocoon de Coc"—its lovely language, amusing conceits and hilarity have vanished and the brilliant colors of the cartoon of a pious Irish town troubled by an epidemic of paganism have faded into almost glum solemnity.

In the current production, actors come down into the aisles to seek laughter and the procession leaving for Lourdes marches through the hall. The method is neither new nor especially artistic.

Yesterday and the young of today. His agility and versatility continue to amaze one. He has discarded some of his old devices and introduces some fresh ones. He is now once he is on, but he was late for his premiere. He should also get his milk teeth.

But his broad smile pardons his unpolishedness. Retorting to the whistles of the impatient, he whistles in reply. He transforms himself into a melancholy marionette for his "Bal Masqué," a puppet in his "Jules et son Violon," an evangelistic visionary for his "La Première Cathédrale" and the ghost of a resentful Indian chief, angered over the \$34 sale of the island that has become polluted Manhattan. This last number is a sort of tragic version of the comic Rodgers-Hart song, "Give It Back to the Indians."

Gilbert Bécaud is back (at the Olympia) to delight his faithful fans and to enlist new ones. Bécaud is an enduring entertainer, an idol of the young of

THE bay leaf is a familiar occupant of the kitchen, as ready to spring to the rescue of a feeble soup, stew, casserole or stock pot and shock it into vigor; but it is authoritative, so a single leaf is all most dishes can stand. It is used often in bouquets garnis, a common combination is one bay leaf, a twig of thyme and a sprig of fresh parsley, to which some cooks add rosemary.

Unless you live in the right place, either in the Mediterranean basin, which is where the bay tree—really a shrub—started, you will have to make do with dried bay leaf; but bay is one seasoner which retains much of its strength even dried. If you find yours faded in flavor, listen to the advice of Elizabeth David: "To extract a stronger flavor from dry bay leaves, mince them up very fine before putting them in a soup." As for the fresh variety, she writes, "A freshly picked bay leaf gives out a strange, soapy, bitter and aromatic, with something of both vanilla and nutmeg, and can be boiled in milk for a bechamel sauce or a sweet cream with good results."

**Wreath of Honor**

Outside of the kitchen it is difficult to keep bay and laurel separate—in English, that is, for in other languages the word for the bay leaf is laurel (French, *laurier*; Italian, *lauro*; German, *Lorbeerblättchen*), and so it was in English too until the 18th-century, when the cherry laurel turned up and fished the name from *lauro* mobile, the one that is used in cooking. English retreated to "bay," something of a misnomer, since "bay," of course, means "berry," while it is only the leaf which is used in cooking; but perhaps the berry seemed most important at the time, for it was then widely used in medicine. (German makes the best of all worlds; its name for the plant

## Waverley Root

### Bay Leaves—From Crowns to the Kitchen

means, literally, "laurel berry leaf."

Poets use "bays" and "laurel" interchangeably for the wreaths which grace the brows of those who have shown prowess in sports, in arms or in letters. Swinburne used either, as inspiration or the exigencies of meter dictated, but he had an unfortunate way with bays. "Say, Britain could you ever boast," he asked, "Three poets in an age at most? Our chilling climate hardly bears/A sprig of bays in 50 years." He had forgotten the Elizabethans. And, comparing it to love, he asserted, "Laurel is green for a season," in which he was wrong. Whatever love may be, laurel is an evergreen. Samuel Johnson was closer to the mark when he wrote that "Parasitis has laurels of eternal verdure." But it was probably not because of the bitterness of realized error that Swinburne cried, "I am sick of stinging: the bays burn deep and chafe."

How did the laurel wreath or the garland of bays become the symbol of achievement? It might just as well have been a symbol of failure, as it was when Apollo hunted Daphne so. Only that the language in which we were told how Apollo was felled in the pursuit of this nymph when Artemis turned her into a bay tree, gives to laurel, or bay, the name of *daphne*. Despite this mishap, the laurel was sacred to Apollo, whose priestesses in the oracle of Delphi provoked their prophetic trances by inhaling the smoke of burning laurel and laurel. This was because it was in a laurel grove at Tempe that Apollo killed the serpent Python (which was why his priestesses were called *pythonesses*). The slaying of the serpent was celebrated every nine years by the Pythian games, whose opening rite called for a boy to flee from Delphi to Tempe, to be caught and led back in

triumph crowned with laurel; the victors in the games which followed were crowned with laurel too, thus launching the bay leaf on its career as a symbol of victory.

The military next annexed it; in ancient Rome a victorious general did not pin medals on his breast, he wore a crown of bay leaves and carried a branch of laurel in his hand. Julius Caesar was criticized by his enemies for overdoing the wearing of such wreaths and excused by his friends on the grounds that he did so only to hide his baldness. An instrument of divination which played a part in various religious rites, laurel appeared in an incident recounted by Fliny, who wrote that a white hen carrying a sprig of laurel in its beak hopped onto the lap of Augustus, then still only the fiancée of the man who would become Rome's first Emperor, a propitious omen which so impressed the augurs that they planted the branch on the spot. It flourished mightily ("like a green bay tree") and furnished thereafter the wreaths the Emperor Augustus wore to celebrate his triumphs.

After representing athletic and military victories, the bay leaf extended its functions to include the celebration of academic victories as well. Young men who had passed examinations and gained the first diploma of higher education were crowned with wreaths of bay adorned with their fruits, the *bacca laurae*—hence the word "baccalaureate" and the academic degree of "bachelor." (Dante is seldom depicted without the bays of culture bound about his brow.)

**Lightning**

The Romans believed that laurel was the only plant never struck by lightning; the Emperor Tiberius, a cautious man, always wore a laurel wreath during thunderstorms. This belief persisted into the Middle Ages, giving France the popular saying, "Foudre ne chiet sur le laurier." Neither witch nor devil, thunder nor lightning," Nicholas Culpeper testified in the 17th century, "will hurt a man where a bay tree is." Since it was in the same century that the French playwright Cornelle wrote that laurel was invulnerable to lightning, he may have subscribed to this superstition also, unless, since the assertion occurred in his "Tartare," he was only reproducing a belief of the times about which he was writing.

If a plant so beneficent became sick itself, that was obviously a warning of catastrophe. Holinshed chronicled in 1599: "Throughout all the realm of England, old trees withered, and afterwards, contrary to all men's thinking, grew greens again; a strange sight, and supposed to import some unknown event." This was the year of Richard II's downfall and Shakespeare, Holinshed's faithful echo, wrote in "Richard II": "The bay trees in our country are all withered." In 1629, John Evelyn noted that all the bays of the University of Padua died; this ominous portent was followed by an outbreak of the plague.

Frederick the Great, who liked good eating and drinking, regarded bay leaves from a purely culinary point of view. He once interrupted Voltaire in the middle of a sentence to compliment his French chef, Noël, on a Mains ham which he had marinated in a bath of thyme, juniper, savory and bay leaves. The incident inspired Voltaire to produce a verse in which he depicted Frederick as promising to transfer the laurel of the ham to his chef's bonnet:

*Et je prends, dans ma reconnaissance  
Dérobant les lauriers d'un  
dame de Mayence  
D'une couronne, au jour, décorer ton bonnet.*  
(C) Waverley Root, 1975.

## ENTERTAINMENT IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK, Oct. 30 (UPI)—This is how critics for The New York Times rate new films and stage productions:

### Films

"The Night of Counting the Years," said to be the first Egyptian movie shown in the United States, is not a success, according to Richard Dyer. This is a film about a mountain clan that lived for generations near the site of ancient Thebes, stripping artifacts and ornaments from a burial mound and selling them to dealers. When the head of the clan dies, his two sons, learning for the first time where the money has been coming from, refuse to carry on. One is murdered, the other goes to the police and a way of life comes to an end. Side finds possibilities in the theme but says that the author and director, Shadi Abdelmalak, "manages only once or twice to capture the proper human scale of the conflict." Most of the movie is "done with stupefying grandiloquence," and the acting is "heavy and hieratic, fogged with a pretentious mysticism."

"Abduction," according to Vincent Canby, "is a bargain-basement film of the most interesting sort, an 'inexplicably produced' rip-off of the Patty Hearst story. Rich Patty Prescott is kidnapped, raped and seduced eventually joining the group politics and sex of her captors, all the while her parents are kept posted via video tape. They want Dad to blow up a housing project. What was originally intended as a soft-core porno film has ended up simply 'numb, cruel and minge.' The acting and directing are so poor that Canby wonders what two respected actors such as Dorothy Malone and Lief Eriksen 'are doing in the can with these other people.'"

"Yesenia" is "another of those visually repulsive, sexually hyper-

active documentary valentines to a rock group," according to Lawrence Van Gelder. "In this case," he says, "it is a group called Yes, which is worth remembering, because there is little else in this film to distinguish it from its predecessors."

### Plays

"Yentl" was adapted from a short story by Isaac Bashevis Singer and directed by Robert Kalfin. "It is the kind of play that melts in the mind," according to Clive Barnes. Yentl, a Jewish girl in Poland a hundred years ago, wants to be a scholar badly enough to pose as a boy and study at the yeshiva. The deception is so successful she ends up engaged and married, as it were, to the ex-fiancé of a boy she herself fell partly in love with. "The power of the play is in its evocation of a culture and a time," says Barnes, "a sort of 'Fiddler on the Roof' without the 'Fiddler.' What the play lacks in drama it makes up for in charm, aided by the imaginative scenery of Karl Egeid, and costumes by Carrie Robbins. Tovah Feldshuh gives a 'touching' performance in the title role."

"Edward II," the Marlowe classic, has been staged by Ellis Rahb. Vincent Canby thinks that it reads better than it plays. The strength of this production is its stark simplicity with settings by Douglas Schmidt. Norman Snow makes a fine thing of Edward and there are strong performances from Mary Joan Negro as Queen Isabella and Paul Lippman as the young prince. For Canby, "There were one or two visual effects used a little too often." Despite weaknesses, "Mr. Rahb and the company have done their work well, and while this may not be the best 'Edward II' you might envisage, one is at a complete loss to imagine an American repertory which could do it better."

## SHARPS & FLATS

The Newport Jazz Festival is now touring Europe. Part of the festival, the Charlie Mingus quintet, will be in Brussels Oct. 31 at 8 p.m. at the ADAC Theater. The same night in Rotterdam another group—Sarah Vaughan and her trio, Earl (Pat) Hines and his trio and Benny Carter—will be at the Doelen at midnight. The following night the Charlie Mingus quintet and a special tribute to Louis Armstrong will be featured in the same hall, also at midnight. The festival is in Paris at the Palais de la Culture Nov. 2-6 with two shows each night at 8 and 9 p.m. The schedule: Nov. 2—Earl Hines trio and Benny Carter; Nov. 4—A tribute to Louis Armstrong, featuring among others, Ruby Braff, Pee Wee Erwin, Dick Herman, Joe Newman and Blanche Thomas; Nov. 5—Sarah Vaughan and her trio; Nov. 6—The Charlie Mingus quintet; Nov. 7—Latin and Afro-Cuban night; Nov. 8—Rhythm and Blues Night, featuring among others, Bob Diddley, "Screamin'" Jay Hawkins, "Mighty Flea" Connors, James Booker and Margie Evans; Nov. 9—Gary Bartz quintet and Norman Connors group at 8 p.m., Carmen McRae and her trio and Roy Hargrove group at 6 p.m.

PARIS—The Flaminio Groveries will be at the Olympia Nov. 1 at 4 p.m. The Blue Oyster Cult at the Pavillon de Paris-Porte de Pantin, Nov. 3 at 8 p.m. then in Rheims on Nov. 4 and Strasbourg, Nov. 5. Jerome Van Jones is at the Nouveau Carré, Nov. 1; Mickey Baker at the Cava de la Huchette Nov. 2-6 and Juliette Gréco is appearing at the Théâtre de la Villa every evening at 8:30 p.m.

AMSTERDAM—Captain Beefheart, Pegasus and Jean-Luc Ponty will be at the Concertgebouw Nov. 2 at 9 p.m. and the Carpenters at Edenhof Nov. 6 at 8 p.m.

LONDON—Roy Eldridge and Zoot Sims close at Ronnie Scott's Nov. 1. Helen Shapiro and her band are there Nov. 8 and 4 and Count Basie and his band come in Nov. 9-6.

The Golden Gate Quartet, continuing its German tour, will be in Passau Oct. 31 at the Nibelungenhalle; in Dottenhausen (Balingen), Nov. 1, at the Festhalle; in Trossingen, Nov. 2, at the Konzerthaus; in Munich, Nov. 3, at the Deutsches Theater; in Korb, Nov. 4, at the Remstgalerie; in Schwäbisch-Hall, Nov. 5, at the Neubau-Saal, and in Cologne, Nov. 6, at the Gürzenich-Saal. All concerts start at 8 p.m.

The Delta Rhythm Boys, continuing their Scandinavian tour, close in Sundbyberg on Nov. 3 and open in Gøteborg on Nov. 5 at the Hotel Scandinavia.

This week's top singles are, in the United States, "Bad Blood" by Neil Sedaka, and in Britain, "Space Oddity" by David Bowie.

—FRANK VAN BRAKLE

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ADVERTISMENT

**OCT. 30, 1975**

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## American Stock Exchange Trading (3 O'clock) Oct. 30

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### Selected Over-the-Counter Stocks

| NEW YORK (AP) - The following list is a selected summary of quotations for metals, minerals, rubber, insurance and industrial stocks. |       | Closing Prices Oct. 30, 1915 |       | Bid           |       |
|---|-------|------------------------------|-------|---------------|-------|
| Bank and Trust  | 4 1/2 | Bank                         | 4 1/2 | Bank          | 4 1/2 |
| Bank of NY  | 4 1/2 | Bank of NY                   | 4 1/2 | Bank of NY    | 4 1/2 |
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| Bank of Wyo   | 4 1/2 | Bank of Wyo                  | 4 1/2 | Bank of Wyo   | 4 1/2 |
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| Bank of N Mex   | 4 1/2 | Bank of N Mex                | 4 1/2 | Bank of N Mex | 4 1/2 |
| Bank of Ariz  | 4 1/2 | Bank of Ariz                 | 4 1/2 | Bank of Ariz  | 4 1/2 |
| Bank of Nev   | 4 1/2 | Bank of Nev                  | 4 1/2 | Bank of Nev   | 4 1/2 |
| Bank of Id  | 4 1/2 | Bank of Id                   | 4 1/2 | Bank of Id    | 4 1/2 |
| Bank of Wyo   | 4 1/2 | Bank of Wyo                  | 4 1/2 | Bank of Wyo   | 4 1/2 |
| Bank of Mont  | 4 1/2 | Bank of Mont                 | 4 1/2 | Bank of Mont  | 4 1/2 |
| Bank of Wyo   | 4 1/2 | Bank of Wyo                  | 4 1/2 | Bank of Wyo   | 4 1/2 |
| Bank of Colo  | 4 1/2 | Bank of Colo                 | 4 1/2 | Bank of Colo  | 4 1/2 |
| Bank of N Mex   | 4 1/2 | Bank of N Mex                | 4 1/2 | Bank of N Mex | 4 1/2 |
| Bank of Ariz  | 4 1/2 | Bank of Ariz                 | 4 1/2 | Bank of Ariz  | 4 1/2 |
| Bank of Nev   | 4 1/2 | Bank of Nev                  | 4 1/2 | Bank of Nev   | 4 1/2 |
| Bank of Id  | 4 1/2 | Bank of Id                   | 4 1/2 | Bank of Id    | 4 1/2 |

## Currency Rates

By reading across this table of yesterday's closing inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

|               | 2.8110 | 5.853   | 102.235* | 69.23  | 35.23   | Li     | Gldt.    | SP       | Swiss   | Dan.Kr. |
|---------------|--------|---------|----------|--------|---------|--------|----------|----------|---------|---------|
| Amersterdam   | 30.46  |         |          |        | 15.132* |        |          | 8.807    | 99.89   | 44.66*  |
| Amsterdam (a) | 2.5725 |         |          |        | 15.132* |        |          |          |         | 44.66*  |
| Frankfurt     | 5.5235 | 5.2918  |          | 56.58* | 2.1785* | 21.048 | 0.830    | 97.24*   | 92.81   | 42.80   |
| London (a)    | 2.0723 |         | 5.3903   | 0.020  | 1396.80 | 5.4288 | 8.180    | 5.5175   | 13.250  | 13.250  |
| Paris         | 6.963  | 1382.50 |          | 154.65 |         | 797.19 | 77.450   | 358.00   |         |         |
| Stockholm     | 4.349  | 8.0285  | 107.58   |        |         | 406.6* | 185.675* | 11.2087* | 15.869* | 73.075* |
| Zurich        | 2.583  | 13.844  | 102.58*  | 69.21* | 0.3899* | 99.96* |          |          |         | 44.66*  |

The following are dollar values per unit: Danish krona; 5.9657; French franc; 6.55; German mark; 1.936; Hong Kong dollar; 7.8025; Italian lira; 1.936; Japanese yen; 360.94; Netherlands guilder; 1.936; Spanish peseta; 166.64; Swiss franc; 2.0.

(a) Commercial rate. (\*) Units of 100 or 1000 needed to buy one pound.

## International Bonds Traded in Europe

[illegible]

## European Markets

[illegible]

## Eurocurrency

| Interest Rates |             |             |  |
|----------------|-------------|-------------|--|
| Dollar         | German mark | Swiss franc |  |
| 3 1/2-5 1/2    | 1 1/2-2 1/4 | 3 1/2-1     |  |
| 5 1/2-6 1/2    | 3 1/2-5 1/2 | 1-1 1/4     |  |
| 6 1/2-7 1/2    | 4 1/2-6 1/2 | 3-3 1/4     |  |
| 7 1/2-8 1/2    | 4 1/2-5 1/4 | 3 3/4-4 1/4 |  |
| 8 1/2-9 1/2    | 5 1/2-5 3/4 | 4 1/2-5 1/4 |  |

| Tokyo Exchange   |                   |
|------------------|-------------------|
| October 30, 1975 |                   |
|                  | Price Yen         |
| Cass             | 272 Matsui E.     |
|                  | 248 Mitsubishi H. |
| A. Print         | 473 Mitsubishi C. |
|                  | 311 Matsui Co.    |
| Bank             | 300 Mizukoshi     |
|                  | 165 Nippon E.     |
| Motor            | 545 Shrap         |
|                  | 313 Shiseido      |
| air Lines        | 1,300 Sony Corp.  |
| air Pwr.         | 354 Sumitomo      |
|                  | 692 Taihei Me.    |
| brewery          | 302 Takeda        |
|                  | 310 Taijin        |
|                  | 370 Tokyo Mar.    |
|                  | 572               |

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| countries (air) ..           | 79.20    | 59.28         | 1,125.00 |
| Cam., air (air) ..           | 114.00   | 49.28         | 47.68    |
| Algeria, Tunisia             |          |               |          |
| Madagascar (air) ..          | 72.00    | 59.28         | 47.68    |
| Malta (air) ..               | 72.00    | 59.28         | 47.68    |
| Austria (air) Sch. 975.00    | 325.00   |               |          |
| .. .. B.F. 2,025.00          | 41.00    |               |          |
| Canada (air) ..              | 114.00   | 47.00         | 63.00    |
| Central Africa (air) ..      | 375.00   | 176.00        |          |
| France ..                    | 47.00    | 47.00         | 47.00    |
| Germany (A.D.R.) ..          | 129.00   | 75.00         | 75.00    |
| Great Britain ..             | 75.00    | 75.00         | 75.00    |
| Greece (air) Dr. 1,550.00    | 62.00    |               |          |
| India (air) ..               | 75.00    | 47.00         | 47.00    |
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| Italy ..                     | 65.00    | 47.00         | 47.00    |
| Israel (air) ..              | 65.00    | 47.00         | 47.00    |
| Japan ..                     | 1,550.00 | 21,000.00     |          |
| .. .. (air) 132.00           | 47.00    |               |          |
| Lebanon (air) ..             | 85.00    | 47.00         | 47.00    |
| Libya (air) ..               | 85.00    | 47.00         | 47.00    |
| Luxembourg (L.F. 2,025.00)   | 41.00    |               |          |
| Malaysia (air) ..            | 97.50    | 59.28         | 47.68    |
| Mexico (air) ..              | 72.00    | 59.28         | 47.68    |
| Netherlands ..               | 1,420.00 | 79.00         | 79.00    |
| Norway (air) N.K. 229.00     | 161.00   |               |          |
| .. .. B.F. 2,025.00          | 41.00    |               |          |
| Paristan Gulf (air) ..       | 114.00   | 63.00         | 63.00    |
| Portugal (air) Esc. 1,225.00 | 47.00    |               |          |
| Saudi Arabia (air) ..        | 75.00    | 47.00         | 47.00    |
| Singapore (air) ..           | 134.00   | 75.00         | 75.00    |
| Spain (air) ..               | 75.00    | 75.00         | 75.00    |
| Spain (air) Pias. 3,200.00   | 1,018.00 |               |          |
| Switzerland ..               | 75.00    | 47.00         | 47.00    |
| Switzerland .. B.F. 1,550.00 | 52.00    |               |          |
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## NHL Maple Leafs End Sabres' Winning Streak

TORONTO, Oct. 30 (UPI).—The Toronto Maple Leafs ended the Buffalo Sabres' season-opening winning streak with a 3-2 triumph last night.

The Sabres' eight straight victories ended the longest start in the National Hockey League set by Toronto in the 1924-25 season.

The Leafs opened the scoring when Jim McKenny banged a rebound in at 6:19 of the first period. Inge Hammarstrom's back-hander gave Toronto a 2-0 lead near the end of the first period.

Buffalo right-wing Danny Gare moved Toronto's lead to 3-1 into the final period, but the Leafs' George Ferguson scored two minutes later on a break-away.

Red Wings 6, Seals 4  
At Detroit, Mickey Redmond and Walt McEwen each scored two goals to help the Red Wings snap a 10-game winless streak with a 6-4 triumph over the Seals.

Black Hawks 3, Canadiens 1  
At Chicago, Cliff Korol broke a scoreless tie midway in the third period and Dale Tallon scored into an empty net with 1:06 to spare to give the Black Hawks the margin they needed for their first victory over Montreal in two seasons, 3-1.

North Stars 3, Scouts 0  
At Bloomington, Minn., goalie Pete Lopresti turned away 24 shots and Bill Goldworthy and Ernie Hicke scored to give the North Stars a 3-0 victory over the Scouts.

Rangers 3, Blues 1  
At New York, goals by Pat Hickey, Brad Park and Rod Gilbert lifted the Rangers to a 3-1 victory over St. Louis.

Sandwich Traded  
ST. LOUIS, Oct. 30 (UPI).—The New York Rangers today

traded hockey's "free spirit" Derek Sanderson to the St. Louis Blues for a No. 1 draft choice the Blues obtained from the Rangers last year but never used.

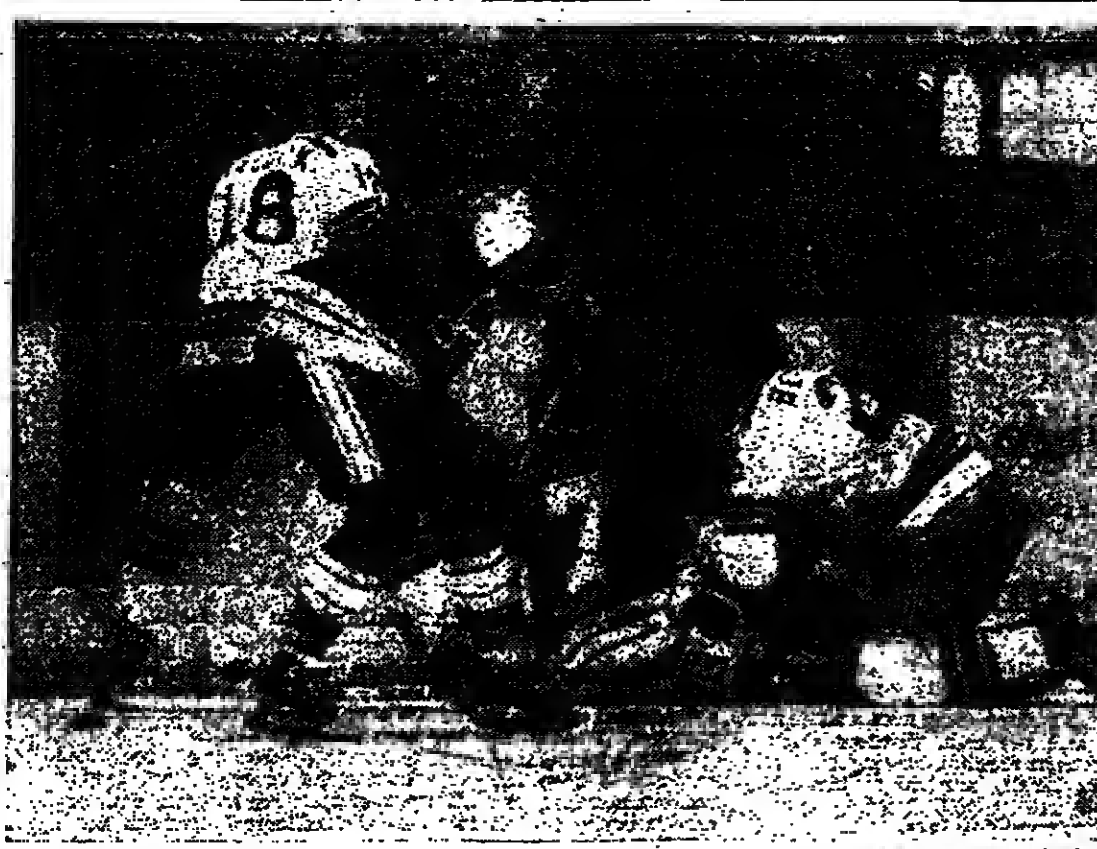
Rangers' general manager Emilio Francis said the trade was made because he has four other centers and "obviously we had an overpopulation at center ice."

"We couldn't even find playing time for Wayne Dillon," Francis said. "Something had to be done." Dillon, 23, was New York's first choice in the National Hockey League amateur draft last spring.

Sanderson has played in eight games this season with New York and had no points and four penalty minutes.

The Blues got the No. 1 draft choice from the Rangers along with Lawrence Sabharwal for Greg Polis. St. Louis did not use the draft pick and now it reverts to New York. The Rangers will receive the Blues' first-round draft choice in 1977.

Sanderson, once the brightest Boston Bruin star, joined the Rangers a year ago and scored 25 goals and 25 assists, in addition to leading the club in penalty minutes with 106.



Chasing the elusive puck are Rangers' Walt Tkaczuk, on left, and teammate Nick Beverley, and the Blues' Garry Unger, No. 7, and Bob MacMillan. New York won game, 3-1.

## Hull Strikes a Blow Against Violence in World of Hockey

By Dave Anderson

NEW YORK, Oct. 30 (NYT).

After only three weeks of the season, hockey already has its man of the year. Bobby Hull sat down to be crowned.

In protesting the degrading violence that keeps spreading deeper into the hockey psyche, Bobby Hull went on strike. He didn't play for the Winnipeg Jets to their World Hockey Association game against the Denver Spurs last Friday night.

Missing one game was enough. "I accomplished," he says, "what I wanted to." He had embarrassed hockey with his sit-down strike. Hockey doesn't blush easily but it did this time. If somebody

such as Hull, a left wing of muscle and conviction, is angry enough not to play in protest, perhaps something really is wrong—not only in the WHA but also in the National Hockey League where the Philadelphia Flyers have popularized mugging.

Violence permeates all hockey

today, from small boys to men presumably old enough to know better. What incensed Hull involved small boys as well as men presumably old enough to know better.

"The incident last week that provoked me not to play," Hull says, "was only the last straw."

After a Jets goal by Veli Ketola, two members of the Cincinnati Stingers assaulted the Finnish center behind the net and Perry Miller went to his teammate's rescue. In the scuffle, another Stinger blind-sided Miller in the left eye. Miller missed two games with cloudy vision.

When the Jets oppose the Stingers in Winnipeg tonight, Miller probably will be wearing a protective mask. Hull had been burdened by another straw since last winter when his 13-year-old son, Blake, was involved in a bench-clearing brawl in a neighborhood game. Blake later was scolded by his father but Blake wasn't that contrite.

"I'm the Dave Schultz of my team," Blake said.

"Is that the type you want to emulate?" his father said of the Flyers' licensed thug who served a record 472 penalty minutes last season. "If you want a model, don't take Dave Schultz, he's not a hockey player. Take somebody like Gil Perreault or Stan Mikita."

Or somebody like Bobby Hull. "Schultz doesn't play hockey," Hull was saying now over the telephone from his Winnipeg home. "When the Flyers were in Montreal not long ago, all Schultz did was try to goad Guy Lafleur into a fight. That's not hockey."

"I never saw the film of the Dave Forbes-Henry Boucha thing in Minnesota last season but last Saturday night when the Bruins and the Canadiens had a bench-clearing, I saw Forbes and Ken Hodge and Wayne Cashman at mid-ice laughing and shikking as if that had been the right thing to do. Kids see that and they think that's hockey. It

seems like nobody is teaching kids how to skate, how to shoot, how to position themselves. The imagination of the game doesn't seem to count anymore."

Hull's imagination and scorching shot have produced 78 goals in 19 seasons in the NHL and the WHA, second only to Gordie Howe's two-league total of 852 goals. Howe is 47 years old, Hull will be 37 in January.

"Setting an example for kids should be hockey's main theme," Hull continued. "Body-checking and aggressiveness is part of hockey. So is the odd fight because of the tempo. But not the stuff that's going on. The intimidation. The stick swinging, flailing it like an axe. The high stick. The spear. That's not hockey. Intimidation isn't hockey."

Revenge Motive  
Intimidation has increased with NHL expansion along with the formation of the WHA, which Hull stabilized by accepting a reported \$3.5-million contract from the Jets to leave the Chicago Black Hawks.

"I've been part of it," Hull acknowledged, "but if there were the proper people in the front offices and the proper people coaching, this wouldn't be going on. Don't tell me there aren't enough guys around who want to play hockey the way it should be played. Some of the old coaches were little guys who got the hell kicked out of them in the minor leagues and now they're getting even by putting together a team of tough guys to kick the hell out of everybody else."

"Hockey also doesn't give the referee an iron hand. Give him the power to assess a stiffer penalty for the aggressor in a fight and for the third man in. Make it something that will hurt the team. Just a 10-minute penalty and a fine isn't enough. The team pays the fine anyway. And crack down quickly. If a guy gets away with a cross-check, he'll cross-check higher the next time. There are too many guys now who just hack and bang out there."

Hull has been accused of an ulterior motive in protesting violence because the Jets' roster includes nine European players who thrive on artistry.

"But these Europeans are showing us how the game should be played," Hull said. "It's not secret that the Europeans have gone ahead of the Canadians in textbook hockey—the Soviets, the Czechs, even the Swedes and Finns. But instead of learning from what they've developed, we're making hockey a better game, we're tolerating people and things

## Pitcher Tops Expos' Carter

## Giants' Montefusco Is NL Rookie of Year

NEW YORK, Oct. 30 (UPI).—John Montefusco, a 25-year-old right-handed pitcher who is something of a throwback to Dizzy Dean, today was named the National League's Rookie of the Year by the Baseball Writers Association of America.

The San Francisco Giants' pitcher edged catcher and fielder Gary Carter of the Montreal Expos, 13-9 in voting by the committee of 24 writers. Larry Parrish of the Expos, Manny Trillo of the Chicago Cubs and Rawly Eastwick of the world champion Cincinnati Reds received one vote each.

Montefusco, nicknamed "The Count" by his teammates, enjoyed a rare moment of humility when told that he had won the award.

Almost Serious  
"I don't want to kid around this time," said Montefusco, who during the season made predictions that he would strike out Johnny Bench four times in a game. "I was looking forward to it. This caps the whole season for me."

Montefusco, whose predictions

were greeted by teammates with the same tolerance of those of Dean with the St. Louis Cardinals in the 1930s, compiled a 15-9 won-lost record and 215 strikeouts this year. It was the most victories by a Giant rookie since "Mountain Music" Melton posted a 20-0 record as a rookie in 1937.

Montefusco's 215 strikeouts narrowly missed tying the National League rookie record of 227 set by Hall of Famer Grover Cleveland Alexander with the Philadelphia Phillies in 1911.

Montefusco was a shortstop in high school but was converted into a pitcher after the Giants signed him on the advice of scout Buddy Kerr following the 1973 draft. He had a 9-2 record as a Dealer in 1973, won 15 games in the minors in 1974 and won three games for the Giants after being called up late in the season.

Lots of Work  
Montefusco pitched 244 innings, and had a 2.88 earned run average which was seventh best in the league this year. He pitched four shutouts.

Carter batted 270 with 17 homers and 68 runs batted in for the Expos. Eastwick scored 22 points for the Reds after being called up in June; Trillo batted 348 for the Cubs but delivered many game-winning hits and Parrish batted 374 with 10 homers and 65 RBI for the Expos.

Montefusco is the second Giant to win the rookie award since the team moved from New York. Gary Matthews won it in 1973.

But for the decade before the Giants made their cross-country move, they had three powerful names capture the award—Willie



John Montefusco

... good start.

Mays, in 1951; Orlando Cepeda, in 1958, and Willie McCovey, the following year.

Yesterday, the Red Sox' Fred Lynn was named the American League's top rookie.

Browns Ask Waivers  
CLEVELAND, Oct. 30 (AP).—Pete Athas, who had won a starting job in the Cleveland Browns' defensive backfield this season, has been placed on waivers by the National Football League team. The surprising move came after some costly errors by Athas in Sunday's 23-7 loss to the Washington Redskins.

## Oilers' Coach Has His Own Winning Style

HOUSTON, Oct. 30 (AP).—When Oiler coach Bud Adams (Bum) Phillips walks down the sidelines wearing his Western cut suit and powder blue cowboy boots, he could easily be mistaken for a cowboy who missed the last pickup truck back to the ranch after a Saturday night in town.

But take another look. Underneath that cowboy exterior—complete with Texas twang and a wad of chewing tobacco swelling one jaw—is the mastermind of the Houston Oilers' three-man front defense that has been the backbone of the Oilers en route to their 5-1 National Football League record.

Phillips is the head coach and general manager of the surprising Oilers, who are battling unbeaten Cincinnati's defending Super Bowl champion Pittsburgh for the American Conference's Central Division lead.

Phillips and his predecessor as head coach, Sid Gillman, present a Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde contrast.

While Gillman whipped the Oilers back to a 7-7 record last season with tongue lashings and computer readouts, Phillips gets the job done with man-to-man communication and country wisdom.

"You can lead me a lot farther than you can drive me, so I figure the players are the same way," Phillips said.

Phillips, who started his career in coaching as a B-team coach at Nederland High School, also offers contrasting opinions of many football players.

"Winning football games is important but I don't think it's the only thing," Phillips said. "There's a lot more in the world a helluva lot more important."

Phillips also shows training camp swimmers, long workouts during regular season and doesn't time players' sprints after they're signed.

"We almost cut C.L. Whittington from our squad last year because he wasn't as fast as some of the others," Phillips said of his cornerback and specialty teams standout. "But in the game, he's outrun those guys who beat him in practice."

Phillips draws on his country background to describe his team's performances, often confusing his players and members of the news media.

After Houston's narrow victory over Washington, a young reporter returned to a dressing room interview with Phillips, a look of puzzlement on his face.

"I don't know what he meant but he said the Oilers had a lot of chances to let their milk drop," the reporter said, scratching his head.

Phillips meant that the Oilers

## Bills' O.J. Still Fast Enough

By Gerald Eskenazi

NEW YORK, Oct. 30 (NYT).—The disclaimer "I don't make the game" is a common one for a player who is O.J. Simpson said yesterday that he was slowing up.

He needs only 89 yards against the New York Jets on Sunday to reach the 1,000-yard mark after only half a season (seven games).

"I think I would have had even better stats at 26 if I had carried the ball a lot more then," said Simpson, 28, from Buffalo.

"There were things I could do then that I just can't do as often now. Why, my first three years in Buffalo, I only took one good shot from an opponent. I've taken more this year than I did my first three."

Still, the approach of middle age for Simpson isn't without some benefits. For example, today he shaved off his beard. "They say I look like a French count now," he said.

But the only reason he grew the beard, he explained, "was so I could add another picture to my portfolio to show movie producers. They want to know what I look like in a beard."

If the price is right and the part is right, Simpson will quit football after this season, he said. Before anything, though, comes the Jets, New York fans breathe

deeply when they recall the season's opener between the clubs in the 30-mile-an-hour winds at Buffalo.

Simpson was spectacular with 174 yards on 32 rushes, with 70 more yards called back on Buffalo penalties. The Bills' tumbled the Jets, 42-14, after gaining a quick 14-0 lead, helped by Jets' turnovers.

"I don't think any game I ever played for Buffalo was more emotional than that one," said Simpson. "You remember that things were being said all week as a result of the strike (the Jets struck and the Bills didn't)." The first few minutes of that game, said Simpson, "were very physical."

In his last game, against the Miami Dolphins, Simpson got "only" 88 yards, his season low. If a player got only 88 yards every game, he would have 1,232 yards at season's end. That is a figure only one player in the National Football League, Otis Armstrong of Denver, reached last season.

"When people say I 'only' got so many yards in a game, I look at that as a compliment," said O.J. "It means that people gauge me on a different level. Every week people say they held me to a certain amount of yards. But when it's all over, it's what it adds up to that counts."

And O.J. remains the only player to gain 2,000 yards rushing in a season, a figure he hit two years ago.

What is his maximum? How far can he go?

"Right now the maximum is 2,003 yards, which I did. That's it until I or somebody else breaks it."

"I just wish I were 22 years old again."

ABA Results  
Wednesday's Games  
New York 112, San Antonio 99 (Erving 26, Jones 22, Gervin 21, Kanan 24).  
St. Louis 104, Virginia 100 (Lewis 27, Adams 17, Wise 20, Neumann 15).  
Indiana 107, San Diego 106 (Knight 25, Walker 22, Roberts 24).  
Denver 122, Utah 117 (Thompson 28, Iseli 24, Roche 28, Boone 20).  
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